THE WEATHER

Unsettled Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

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VOL. XCV—NO. 79. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 13,870.

EUROPEAN WEATHER CONDITIONS LIMIT FIGHTING TO ARTILLERY DUELS ON BOTH BATTLE FRONTS

Worst Weather Conditions That Continent Has Experienced in Years Causes Flooded Streams and Prevent Operations on Large Scale by Cavalry and Infantry—Occasional Attacks Are Made, However.

FRENCH TROOPS GAIN GROUND ON ONE PART OF LINE AND FALL BACK ALONG ANOTHER

Germans Capture Important Russian Position at Borjimow, But Unable to Make Advance Elsewhere — Russians Again Have Opening Through Mountains Into Hungary—Turks Capture Important Point.

London, January 3. — The extremely rainy winter, the worst Europe has experienced in years, has caused floods in the river valleys of the continent which have prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battle front, and seriously interfered with the East.

There has been heavy artillery fire from the sea to the Swiss border and occasional attacks by the infantry of the opposing armies, which, when not repulsed, have added a few yards to the territory in the possession of the attacking force, but have always proved costly adventures.

The French have gained a little ground between Albert and Roye, just north of the point where the line turns eastward and east of Rheims or southwest of Verdun, where attempts to make untenable the German positions at St. Miehl, on the Meuse, are proceeding slowly. They also have made some advance in Alsace, but have suffered a repulse to the Northwest of St. Menehould.

In the East the Germans have captured the important Russian position at Borjimow, but elsewhere have been unable to make headway. The Russians as defenders of well fortified positions are aided by muddy roads, which hinder the German movements.

The Austrians claim to have checked the Russian advance near Gorlice, on the South Galician railway, but apparently the battle there has not yet been concluded.

The Russians have taken the Austrian positions near Uzsok Pass, which should open another entrance for them through the Carpathians into Hungary, while the Austrian retreat in Bukowina is described by the Russians as a rout.

The Turks have crossed the Russian border in the Caucasus, and, according to Constantinople, have defeated the Russian garrison at Ardahan. They are, however, displaying anxiety for their remaining possessions in Europe by feverishly fortifying the whole coast line. What they fear is not disclosed, for it is considered hardly possible for the Allies to land a sufficient force to prove a menace to them. It is possible them anticipate an invasion from another source.

Indications again point to the possibility that the Balkan States which now are neutral may take a hand in the war. The Greek finance minister has declared Greece is making preparations to maintain the new territories which she gained in the Balkan wars from Turkey and Bulgaria, but that she has more to fear from Bulgaria than Turkey. It is not thought Roumania can look on calmly while the Russians advance toward Transylvania, and it is expected she will join Russia and try to secure the much-coveted eastern province of Austria-Hungary.

Throughout the British empire intercession services were held today for success of the Allies' arms. Many of the sermons embodied exhortations to the young men to join the army. King George attended services in the village church at Sandringham.

King Peter of Servia in His Capital Again

King Peter of Servia, who was driven from his capital by the advance of the Austrian army, is again in Belgrade, where the government has resumed functions, and is confident that Austrian forces will be kept beyond his border.

BRUTAL MURDER OF MOTHER AND BABES

Three Children Killed While Asleep; Mother Made Fight.

HUSBAND IS MISSING

Conditions of the Room Show Mother Made Brave Fight for Life of Her Babies and Her Own—Indications Point to Husband

Luray, Va., Jan. 3.—The bodies of Mrs. Charles E. Burner and her three children, James 5, Walter, 4, and a baby one year old, all horribly mutilated, were found in bed at their home this morning by a neighbor who had gone there on an errand. The skull of each of the victims had been crushed, evidently with some blunt instrument. The children apparently had been murdered as they slept, but the disordered condition of the room and position of the body indicated that the mother had fought desperately for her life.

The whereabouts of Charles Burner, the father and husband is unknown, though he is said to have been seen in Luray early this morning. He recently was released from the State road convict force to which he was sentenced for felonious assault. Mrs. Burner, who was 27 year old, was born in Bainbridge, Ga., and was brought to Luray by Dr. H. M. Wharton, the Baltimore evangelist when he conducted an institution here. The scene of the murder is in an isolated section at the base of Massanutten mountain about five miles from here.

DROPS PEACEFUL BOMBS.

German Airman Over Dunkirk Drops Letters and Christmas Cards.

Dunkirk, France, Dec. 26. — (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — A German airman paid a visit to Dunkirk during Christmas week, but instead of bombs, he dropped peaceful Christmas greetings. His somewhat hazardous trip was undertaken at the request of a Prussian colonel, who wanted to know where his son, killed at Scissons, was buried. A parcel of letters and cards which the aviator dropped into the city's principal square, contained a letter asking for that information, together with letters from several French airmen captured by the Germans.

The cards bore the greetings of the season, together with a message that he had been led to undertake the mission by the gallantry of the Frenchmen.

WONDEROUS DISPLAY OF NERVE

Captain of British Battleship Went Down Quietly Smoking His Cigarette

London, Jan. 4—(2. 11 A. M.)—Captain Arthur N. Loxley of the battleship Formidable stood on the bridge smoking a cigarette as his vessel went down in the English channel Friday, according to survivors of the disaster. The Captain's last words, they say was a compliment to the officer who was superintending the launching of boats, on the seamanly manner in which the work was being done.

SHIPPING MATTER BEING DISCUSSED

Expect to Clear Up Uncertainties This Week.

CONFIDENCE IS SHOWN

Washington Takes the View That England Must Come to Terms—Made More Drastic Representations to Russia Herself.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Officials expect the coming week to clear away much of the present uncertainty over seizure of American cargoes and ships by the Allies. Great Britain's reply to the American note of protest probably will expedite discussion of scores of special cases.

The dispatch of the protest covering the general situation has for the moment side-tracked some of the individual cases. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador who has been conducting most of the negotiations in this connection, has not been at the State Department since news of the sending of the note was made public. It is believed he is awaiting further instructions before continuing his negotiations. A feeling of confidence prevails on all sides that an amicable adjustment will be reached.

President Wilson and his advisers believe Great Britain will recognize that the position of the United States does not differ from that which Great Britain herself repeatedly has maintained in previous wars in which England was a neutral. State Department officials point out, for example, that much more drastically phrased notes were sent by England to Russia when the latter was at war with Japan. Not only did England declare that foodstuffs must be shown to be for the use of an ary or navy, but specific protest was entered "against the doctrine that it is for the belligerents to decide that certain articles or classes of articles are, as a matter of course, to be dealt with as contraband of war, regardless of the well established rights of neutrals."

Quotes English Note.

In another communication between England and Russia during the same war the former declared that "unless some steps are taken by the Russian government to restrain their naval authorities from the indiscriminate molestation of neutral traders, the amount of compensation for which the Russian government will find itself liable may assume enormous proportions. It is necessary that they should realize that it is rapidly assuming shape in which it will be impossible for the government of this country to rest content with the prospect of obtaining pecuniary compensation for the sufferers. The situation which has arisen has indeed become one of the utmost gravity."

Reports of the finding of rubber manifested as "gum" in the cargo of the steamship Sendford are understood to have virtually halted negotiations in progress in London with the object of obtaining modification of the embargo against exportation of rubber from British possessions. The vessel carried a cargo from the United States to neutral ports.

The British government has taken the position that the rubber probably was destined for Germany.

British Embassy Statement.

The British embassy tonight issued its first statement on the shipping situation since the publication of the American note. It cleared one point on which the United States had asked for information by announcing that turpentine and rosin shipped from this country before those articles were declared contraband would be paid for when seized. The statement said:

"Turpentine and rosin shipped before the publication of the order placing them on the contraband list will be paid for.

"All copper shipped before the date of the declaration that copper was contraband has been paid for or released.

"No cargoes for Italy have been held up at Gibraltar since December 4th. Italian ships carrying cargoes of commodities of which export from Italy is prohibited, are not interfered with unless there is clear evidence of fraudulent intentions on the part of shippers.

"Negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to the removal of embargo on rubber against a pledge not to export, similar to that arranged with regard to German alien dyes. The negotiations have been retarded by the discovery of shipments of rubber from the United States to Europe under disguise."

SUFFRAGISTS DESCEND ON THE WHITE HOUSE

Delegation of Democratic Women Will Plead With Wilson Wednesday.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Woman suffragists will concentrate their campaign on the White House again Wednesday, when a delegation of Democratic women will ask President Wilson to support a suffrage amendment. The President already has expressed opposition to the measure on the ground that each State decide the suffrage question for itself.

Mrs. George A. Arms, president of the District of Columbia, branch of the Wilson and Marshall League, will lead the delegation ,which will include women from New York, Tennessee, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virgina.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 3—Fire in the business district here early today practically destroyed the Dyal-Upchurch building, a six story structure in which was located the United States Weather Bureau. The loss is approximately $150,000. The origin of the fire is known.

THIRD BALKAN WAR IS A POSSIBILITY

Trouble Between the States Not Yet Settled.

BULGARIA MAY START IT

Greek Reported to Have Declared Before House of Deputies that Bulgaria's Desire for Macedonia Is Great Menace

London Jan. 3.—Persevering steps which have been taken to effect an understanding between the Christian Balkan States and to insure Bulgarian neutrality apparently have not met with complete success according to dispatches from the Near Eastern capitals and Bulgaria, Greece, Servia and Rumania still are looking for eventualities.

During a discussion of the budget in the Greek chamber of deputies, M. Theokotis is reported to have declared the speech recently delivered by the Bulgarian premier regarding Macedonia, which Bulgaria considered should have been given her after the last Balkan war, constituted a menace; while the Greek minister of finance said Greece was making urgent military preparations to maintain her liberated territory.

Another dispatch from Athens says the Greek government has forbidden exportation of cereals, flour, cattle, forage and arms.

Should Bulgaria, contrary to expecations attack Servia with the object of recovering Macedonia, Greece by her treaty obligations would, it is thought here, come to the assistance of Servia and the Balkan peninsula would be in troes of a third war.

Turkey apparently expects trouble as the Ottoman government has expelled the subjects of all neutral countries from the Dardanelles.

In Albania the revolution is said to be spreading and the Italians who occupied the seaport of Avlona have sent a battleship to Durrazzo to protect Italian interests at the Albanian port.

TURKISH TROOPS SUCCESSFUL

Constantinople Report Tells of Capture of Strong Russian Point

Constantinople, via London Jan. 3.—The war office today issued this communication:

"Our troops took Ardahan (a Russian fortified town in trans-Caucasia, 45 miles northwest of Kars) on January 1. Ardahan was defended by General Zachen with 3,000 infantry, 1,000 Cossacks, six field guns and two machine guns. The battle which commenced December 29th ended in the rout of the Russians who lost heavily

"Our troops in conjunction with Persian tribes men have completely defeated 4,000 Russians who had more than ten cannon, ten miles northwest of Saonjbulak. Four hundred Russians were killed and they lost six cannon.

"According to reports from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, great transports of Russian prisoners from the latest battles are on the way here".

Washington, Jan. 3—Many decisions are expected tomorrow when the Supreme Court re-convenes after the holiday recess. Several cases, including those involving the validity of "Grandfather Clause" legislation to restrict the negro vote in the Southern States have been under consideration for more than a year.

MITCHELL MONUMENT ENTIRELY DESTROYED

Dynamite Used Destructively by Unknown Parties.

Erected to Prof. Elisha Mitchell on Mount Mitchell Near Asheville—Outrage Thought to be Work of Angry Foreigners

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 3—Unknown parties dynamited and entirely destroyed the monument to Prof. Elisha Mitchell erected on the top of Mount Mitchell, the latter part of last week, according to advices reaching Asheville today. The monument which was composed of a mixture of bronze and lead, was reduced to a shapeless ruin. The outrage is believed to have been the work of foreigners employed by a lumber company working on the side of Mount Mitchell, who objected to the actions of one of the foreman and thinking the monument the property of the company, destroyed it.

Prof. Mitchell, a Yale professor but at the time connected with the faculty of the University of North Carolina, proved that Mount Mitchell 6711 feet high is the highest point east of the Rockies. In further exploration of the mountain which bears his name, he lost his life and was buried on the summit. Twenty six years ago the alumni of North Carolina had the monument erected on the top of the peak to mark the last resting place of Prof. Mitchell. The monument will be replaced.

IVANGOROD IS THE REAL GERMAN GOAL

Russians Declare That Place More Necessary than Warsaw

TO KEEP WEST POLAND

Capture of Warsaw Would Have Moral Effect Only According to Petrograd Military Experts—Russian Official Statement

Petrograd, via London Jan. 3.—Having fortified themselves along the line through Sochaczew, Skiernlewice, Rawa and Opoczno, Russian Poland, the Germans again have renewed simultaneous stubborn attacks to the south and west of Warsaw.

They have endeavored to cross the Vistula near Czerwinsk, evidently a designing movement against Nowo-Georgiewsk. In the south near Groitzy they attempted an advance toward the Vistula in the region midway between Warsaw and Ivangorod.

The German plan, according to dispatches from the front, seems to provide that the Austro-German forces near Konskie, and moving in the general direction of Radom, and Ivangorod, join the Germans around Groitzy in besieging Ivangorod.

Military men here now believe that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's real goal is not so much Warsaw, whose capture would give him only a moral advantage as Nowo-Georgiewsk and Ivangorod, points which the Germans must take if they are to keep Western Poland. It is assured, however, that the Germans still are 60 or 70 miles from Ivangorod and that every day the probability of taking these places is lessened. Although general opinion is that neither can be taken the Russians do not depreciate the perfection of the German technique and fierceness of attack or the effect of Germans heavy artillery.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT

Successful Repulse of German Attacks is Continued in Northern Poland

Petrograd, Russia, Jan. 3.—The following statement was issued today by the Russian army headquarters:

"On the Bzura and Rawka rivers we are continuing the successful repulse of German attacks in spite of the enemy's heavy artillery fire and bomb throwing.

"On the road to Wloszczowa in the Kielce region, at the village Lopuszno, on December 31st German troops after a stubborn battle, took possession of a portion of our trenches but a later counter attack forced the enemy to abandon all the trenches previously occupied. During this affair, we captured several hundred prisoners and nine machine guns.

"In Western Galicia fighting continues in the region of Gorlice. In the region of Uzsok Pass we have occupied Austrian positions where we took as many as 1,000 prisoners.

"The Austrian retreat in Bokowina before the drive of our troops has taken the character of a great rout".

London, Jan. 3.—"The situation in Albania is much worse. The insurgents are said to have occupied Berat and to be marching on Dibra."

This statement is made by the Athens correspondent of Reuters Telegram company who also sends the following:

"The authorities at the Dardanelles have expelled all the consuls of neutral countries and also those of Austria-Hungary."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS ARE MORE REASSURING

According to Report of Chamber of Commerce of U. S.

War Has Had Bad Effect on All Lines of Business Except Automobiles —Situation in South is Still Serious.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Business conditions are described as "generally reassuring" by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a report made public today. The report adds, however, that the war has had a widespread and depressing effect on industry.

"Economy naturally prevails among all classes," says the report "though remarks have been noted that this does not extend to automobiles. Future delivery goods, purchases are smaller and collections uniformly poor, but lately a marked change has been noted in a lessening of difficulty in obtaining bank loans and in as easing of interest rates. Conditions in the South, while slowly improving, still present a serious problem."

Crops in general, the report adds, have been good, but the cattle industry confronts serious handicaps in difficulty in obtaining loans on cattle and the foot and mouth disease quarantine. The sheep and wool industry is excellent, but general mining conditions are poor.

Many idle factories are reported as preparing to resume operation. Lack of building, however, has caused many lumber mills to close and others to run on short time.

GERMANY DID NOT WANT PRESENT WAR

Is Statement of Imperial Chancellor of That Nation.

TO ASSOCIATED PRESS

In Lengthy Interview With Correspondent Dr. Von Berthmann-Hollweg Speaks of Contraband, Relief, History, Future.

(Corerspondence of Associated Press.)

Berlin, Dec. 14.—The imperial chancellor Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, today discussed frankly with a correspondent of the Associated Press the Belgian relief situation, the contraband question, industrial Germany's adaptation to war conditions, Germany's sentiment towards her enemies and toward America, and the question of responsibility for the war, which he attributes to Great Britain.

"I did not want this war," he said with striking emphasis. "We Germans don't cheerish hate."

Four months and a half of war have not passed lightly over the chancellor. With grizzled, close cropped beard and clad in the uniform of a lieutenant-general, he seemed much older than the scholarly, frock coated statesman of Reichstag debates. His face and eyes show signs of great strain.

Length of War Unknown.

He spoke with confidence of ultimate German victory, but a weary, expressive shrug of the shoulders was his answer to a query as to the possible duration of the war. He had only this afternoon received word that his son, a young cavalry lieutenant, had been badly wounded and captured in Poland.

The conversation turned first to news conditions, and difficulties of presenting the German viewpoint to American readers with the British and French control of the cables. This the chancellor regretted. He felt it a great injustice.

"We shall," remarked the chancellor," shortly issue full reports of the earlier battles; for example the battle of Tannenburg, that on the Masurian lakes and the battle on the Marne." To a remark on how little would be known aboard concerning Tannenburg he rejoined quickly: "One of the greatest battles in history. One of the greatest? The greatest, I should say."

"Is there any truth," he was asked, "in intimation that Germany is hampering shipment of provisions to Belgium and what is the attitude of your government toward the American relief work?"

Aiding Relief Work.

"We are doing everything we can to assist it and are giving of our own supplies," he said.

"We are very grateful to the Americans for it.

"We are very sorry for the Belgians. As to our attitude on Belgian neutrality, I have spoken at length in the Rechstag. You have seen the documents published in the North German Gazette, which show that Belgium had abandoned its own neutrality and that England and France had arranged to violate Belgian neutrality long before the war."

As to contraband the chancellor maintained that British regulations had been directed not so much at absolute contraband in war materials as at raw stuffs for German industries and at provisions with the idea of starving out and ruining Germany economically. Germany he added was prepared to meet the situation.

Germany Well Supplied.

"You have been here and have seen conditions," he continued. "We have enough. We can get along. Copper, oil, rubber—we shall have enough of all. British restrictions on trade are hurting neutral states more than they are Germany. They have affected the United States, have they not?

"One remarkable feature of the war has been the adaptability of German industries. You have seen the way in which she has been readjusting her industries from peace purposes to those of war. Oh, we have enough," he repeated, in dismissing the subject.

"What about financing the war?"

"There is no trouble about that. You have noticed how liberally the first war loan was subscribed and it will be the same with the next. We shall have funds enough to continue the war to the end."

"And when does your excellency think that will be?"

A shrug of the shoulders and a moment's hesitation preceded the answer.

"Impossible to say. I hope it will not be long. We have good news from the east front. The situation there is favorable."

German Sentiment.

The conversation then turned to the sentiment of the Germans toward the various nations with which they are at war. The chancellor said there seemed to be very little ill-feeling toward the French. On the contrary, the men at the front get on almost friendly terms with French soldiers opposite them.

"But we Germans do not cheerish hate," he said. "To hate is not a Germanic trait. The vendetta belongs to the Latin races.

"I didn't want this war," he continued with emphasis. "For the five years that I have sat here," he said, "touching the desk before him, "I have labored steadily to develop a good understanding with England. In my speech in the Reichstag the other day I told of these efforts. But all came to naught."

The chancellor then went on to discuss his belief that the British government, by steadily encouraging the Russian war party to expect ultimate British support, had brought the war nearer and nearer.

At this point Colonel Von Mumm, the Emperor's aide de camp, was announced.

"I am very sorry I can not give you

(Continued on Page Two.)

INTERCESSION DAY

All England and Her Territories Join in Prayer for Allies.

London, Jan. 3.—Large congregations who crowded London churches today for observance of Intercession Day offered special prayers for the Allied arms and in remembrances of those who have fallen.

Four services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The first at 8 a. m. was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Arthur Ingram, bishop of London. The great cathedral was thronged throughout the day. Westminster Abbey also had a large attendance. The sermon there was by Archdeacon Wilberforce.

At all the churches of England and places of worship a special form of service was used. At Westminster Cathedral hundreds took part in the special mass provided for use in war time. Similar services also were held throughout the British Isles and in the over-seas dominions.

Services at Rome.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Special prayers were said today in all English churches in Italy for the ultimate victory of the Allies. In the chapel of the English college, Cardinal Gasquet and the new British minister to the vatican Sir Henry Howard participated in the communion service.

No member of the British embassy to the Quirinal, however, was present at any service. It also was remarked that the rector and vice rector of the Irish college did not participate in the service nor attend the reception given by Cardinal Gasquet in honor of Sir Henry Howard.

ENGLAND'S HOME GUARD

Already Numbers a Million, and Will be Many Times Larger Soon.

London, Dec. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Almost unobserved, England's home defense army, composed of "volunteer training corps" or the "national guard" organizations, and "special constabulary," has grown to a membership of over a million men, and apparently the number will be quadrupled before Spring. Occurrences like the German naval raid on the Hartlepools and Scarboro send hundreds hurrying to take their places in this civil guard.

Drilling is carried on generally 3 or 4 evenings a week, in parks, squares and school yards. The force is to be equipped soon with gray green uniforms. It already is officered and equipped with engineer, ambulance, transport, signal, bicycle and motorcycle sections. It is said that one duty in the event of an attempted invasion will be to see that the population of the threatened towns was taken safely away and arrangements for such an exodus already have been tentatively made in most parts of the kingdom.

"If a German force managed to land and advance toward one of these towns it would find the town deserted and all the food stocks, water supply and other material destroyed.

The guard would be supposed to carry rifles more as a deterrent than for use against an enemy. The guardsmen would be charged with police duties, like preventing panic and punishing would-be looters. Whether they would be permitted to line the hedges and

(Continued on Page Two)

BELGIAN MINISTER PUBLISHES REPORT

Of Commission Investigating Alleged German Violations

OF THE USAGES OF WAR

Report Claims That Murder and Arson Openly Endorsed by German Officers—German Army a "Horde of Barbarians."

Washington, Jan. 3.—Recent findings of the Belgian commission investigation alleged German violations of the usages of war have been presented to Secretary Bryan and were made public tonight by Emmanuel Havenith, the Belgian minister. The report asserts that Belgian civilians have been wantonly shot and Belgian towns ruthlessly destroyed, systematically and by order of the German commanding officers.

Proclamations by high German officers are quoted in support of the findings. One said to have been issued at Liege by General Von Buelow, after stating that the inhabitants of Ardenne had made a surprise attack upon German troops, is quoted as announcing:

"It is with my consent that the commander in chief has ordered the whole town burned and that about one hundred people have been shot. I bring this fact to the knowledge of the city of Liege so that the citizens may realize the fate with which they are menaced if they adopt a similar resistance."

No Wonder Conditions Bad.

Summing up its reports the commission says:

"After such proclamations, who will be surprised at the murders, arson, pillage and destruction committed by the German army wherever they met with resistance.

"If a German army corps, or patrolling party is received at the entrance to a village by a volley from soldiers of the regular troops who are afterwards forced to retire, the whole population is held responsible. The civilians are accused of having fired or having cooperated in the defense, and without inquiry, the place is given over to the pillage and flames, and a part of the inhabitants are massacred.

"The odius acts committed in all parts of the country have a general character, throwing the responsibility upon the whole German army. It is simply the application of a pre-conceived system, the carrying out of instructions, which have made the enemy's troops in Belgium a "horde of barbarians and a band of incendiaries."

GERMANY DID NOT WANT PRESENT WAR

Continued From Page One

more time, but I have been summoned by the Kaiser," said the chancellor. Before going, however, he found time to discuss the feeling in Germany towards Americans.

"There had been perhaps a few incidents in which Americans had suffered annoyance, he acknowledged, particularly in the earlier days of the war, and some Germans were not quick to realize that the language of the English also was spoken by a hundred millions of neutral Americans.

"War is war," he said, "and regrettable mistakes occasionally will occur. But the feeling of the government and the people here is friendly to Americans and we hope they will understand that they are welcome guests."

Then referring briefly to charges of brutality by German soldiers, he concluded:

"Our boys are not bad boys. They don't do such things."

HOW HAPPINESS CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THIS LIFE

Rev. T. G. Vickers Made an Able Address at Men's Mass Meeting.

"Happiness; Its Condition and Its Content" was the subject of an able and inspiring address at the men's fellowship meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon by Rev. T. G. Vickers, pastor of Bladen Street Methodist church. Mr. Vickers is a clear logical thinker and a man of deep and earnest consecration to his work. He was heard with the closest attention.

An enjoyable feature of the meeting was a solo by Mrs. W. G. Robertson with Mr. Robertson as accompanist on the piano.

As we watch the daily progress of the world's affairs one of the first things things that attracts our attention is the end and object of it all, Mr. Vickers stated. He showed that happiness can not be the true end of achievement for he who makes that his chief desire never attains it. Happiness always comes as a by-product and not as the chief end of our work.

The subordination of the desires to the will, the speaker defined as being the true object of all work and of all achievement. It is through this means that man is enabled to be true to himself and true to the object of his existence.

Mr. Vickers stated that he had not come simply to preach a gospel of work; for life is more than that. It is more than merely doing one's duty. All of our actions and all of our work should be for Christ, the Saviour of men. In order, then, to do our work properly in this world, we must be consecrated to His service and to His work. We must place our lives in His hands and seek to do His will and by this means we may be happy in its true sense.

MR. G. W. HALL DEAD

Well Known Bladen Citizen at His Home at Elizabethtown, N. C.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 3.—Mr. G. W. Hall, of this place, died tonight at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hall was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this community. During his long illness, his patient suffering exemplified his noble character that he was. He was the father of Mr. Walter E. Hall, who recently died here as the result of accidental gun shot wounds.

—The schooners Granville R. Bacon and William Moore, both laden with lumber for New York, which have been anchored at Southport, awaiting better weather on the outside, sailed yesterday afternoon for their destination.

FUNERAL OF MR. COLE IN DURHAM SATURDAY

Beautiful Tribute by Bishop Kilgo.

Rev. Jno. C. Wooten in Charge of Services at Trinity Church—Friend from Many Sections of State Attend Obsequies

Durham, N. C. Jan. 3.—The funeral of Reverend John N. Cole was conducted from Trinity Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. John C. Wooten, of Raleigh, had charge of the services, and read the first scriptual lesson. Bishop John C. Kilgo pronounced the eulogy over the dead minister.

The church was well filled by loving friends of the dead man. A large number of the members of Trinity church went to the funeral of their former pastor. In addition there were many friends from other sections of the State including members of the board of trustees of Trinity college, and fellow members of the Methodist ministry from many other towns in North Carolina.

At the appointed hour for the funeral Rev. J. C. Wooten, Presiding Elder Harry North and Bishop Kilgo entered the church in front of the funeral party. Mr. Wooten read the funeral ritual and was accompanied by Mr. North.

The services began with the singing of "How Firm a Foundation" by the choir. Mr. Wooten read a passage from fifty-first chapter of Second Corinthians. Mr. North read the Ninetieth Psalm as the second lesson, and Mr. Wooten offered prayer.

Bishop Kilgo prefaced his remarks with a tribute to the calling of the Christain ministry. "It is ordained by God", said the Bishop, "and no man should enter it without a knowledge that he has been called by the Lord. Through all the ages God has guarded the people who represent him on this earth, who act as his spokesmen".

The Bishop said that the prophets of old had needed no other authority to impress the multitudes than that they had been sent by God to tell them certain things. "The word of the Lord came to me" was their way of announcing that they were messengers from the most high.

"So it has been through all the ages. The dignity of the Christan ministry has not been a mere superstition of history or an enforced thing by the church, but the calling has been essentially dignified because God gave to the ministers that dignity. The real minister of God brings to the world the message of God—not the heavenly gossip, but the mandates of God, which are not to be trifled with or discussed. The knowledge of this call breeds a dreadful fear, and the true preacher never fails to feel the eternal might of God.

"Withal there is a sense of glory, a sense of joy and ecstacy in the service that comes with the knowledge of the fact that a minister is the ambassador of high heaven. And only the mimic ministry brooks interference and criticism. The old time Methodist minister needed no attendants to announce his authority. People knew that he was a man of authority.

"I do not believe in all my knowledge of men," the Bishop continued "that I have ever seen a man who had a finer sense of his duties to man and to God than this sainted man to whom we are today paying tribute. He had a peculiar access to God. He was a daily companion of God and walked with him. This was probably the reason he never seemed to be elated at any Divine dispensation. He never shifted from fad to fad, but anchored and in the mandates of the Lord.

"Few men appreciated eloquence more than he did, and while he did not have an eloquent tongue, he did not envy it in others. He knew and valued the sanctity of the old prophets and the shining lights of Christianty, but was never heard to belittle the efforts of the poorest preachers.

"One thing above all others", the speaker said, "befitted this man for a place in the Christian ministry, and that was his possession of the power to love. We glorify the genius of imagination as seen in poetry and other fine arts. We glorify the genius of the hand in mechanics, and the genius of patience and judgment in science, but real genius is to be found in the heart. God builds the high order of genus in the hearts of men and enables them to love mankind. Love binds together the many forces of the universe and makes man willing to give himself for the good of his fellows. And by love I do not mean sentimentality, which causes men to coddle and flatter. That's not love.

"Love is a fearful thing that is always trying to communicate itself to others. Love is a tyrant, more despotical than any tyrant that ever sat on a throne. It was not his theological training or social power or antecedents that fitted this man for the ministry. It was his possession of the dreadful power to love. That was the reason why he was able to get a great sermon out of the poorest delivery. He could hear a feeble minister preach what seemed to you and I a very poor sermon. Yet John Cole saw in that sermon a message from the living God and blesed the minister for that message. He found no poor sermon. He knew no poor preacher.

"It was the same thing which enabled John Cole to see day light in the darkest storm, the God in the flowers, stars in the storm and eternity in the tick of a watch. Some people may call that a delusion, or a hallucination, but to John Cole it was not. The office of love is to penetrate, to see and to feel. No man could send a message to the orphans for whom he worked that this man did not see an empire opening up.

"It was a great thing that this man should have ended his ministry in his work for the orphans. He did not flinch from any duty. He never started any storms, but no one ever heard of John Cole running from a storm

"It is not strange that he broke down here" said Bishop Kilgo, indicating his heart. "That was the place he carried the burdens of God. That was where he carried you and I and all of the love for the whole world."

At the close of the tribute Bishop Kilgo said that Durham should feel honored that John Cole should want to be buried here in a soil under the tower of the belfry of the church he had served. He believed that Durham would be a good place to wake up in on resurrection morn because John Cole would be here to awake also.

VILLA AND TROOPS ON WAY TO BORDER

Eight Thousand Men to Attack Naco, Sonora.

ITURBIDE NOW IN HIDING

General Scott Has Received Instructions From Washington—Gutierrez Representative Denies Ultimatum Delivered.

Washington, Jan. 3.—General Villa as commander in chief of the Guteirrez forces, has ordered General Juan Cabral with 8,000 men to take charge of the general situation in Sonora superseding General Maytorena at Naco.

The order is said to have been issued by the Gutierrez government as a means of preventing continuance of hostilities at Naco and Agua Prieta, where there are comparatively small Carranza forces. General Scott, United States chief of staff, who went to Naco in an effort to obtain neutralization of that place and prevent bullets from falling into American territory has advised the War Department that the Cabral troops now are at Casas Grandes. Maytorena has delayed signing any agreement for removal of his forces pending Cabral's arrival. The combined Cabral and Maytorena forces will total about 12,000 men. General Hill, Carranza commandant of Naco has about 4,000.

Officials here, beyond expressing confidence that the situation soon would adjust itself, declined to comment on it. It generally is believed, however, that Cabral will sign an agreement declaring Naco neutral and that the Hill forces will be permitted to go to Agua Prieta.

Cabral, it is thought, in some quarters, then will endeavor to drive the Hill garrison out of Agua Prieta across the American line where they would be interned. Should Hill elect to remain in Naco, those familiar with the situation say a successful attack might be made in overwhelming numbers without firing into American territory.

TROOPS HEADED NORTH

Eight Thousand Picked Men From Villa's Forces.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 3.—Villa cavalry and artillery numbering 8,000 men are on their way to the northern border. It was said tonight with authority that they were being sent to engage the Carranza forces at Naco, Sorona, and those of Ynez Salazar in Chihuchua state.

It became known definitely today that Eduardo Iturbide, who escaped from Mexico City, caused much diplomatic correspondence, has crossed the American border and was in hiding on this side of the line. Reasons for the secrecy concerning his whereabouts were not learned.

As governor of the federal district, Iturbide remained and preserved order upon entrance of the convention troops. Diplomatic representations were made that his devotion to duty should not result in his execution by the revolutionists.

SCOTT GETS ORDERS

War Department Receives Acknowledgement From General.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Acting Secretary of War Breckenridge received an acknowledgement today from General Scott, chief of staff, on receipt of instructions sent him yesterday in connection with the effort to adjust the difficulties at Naco between the Maytorena and Hill forces.

Officials said they still expected an early agreement whereby Naco would be declared neutral and firing into American territory would end.

Enrique Llorente, Gutierrez representative here, denied published reports that an ultimatum had been sent to Villa and Maytorena requiring immediate compliance with General Scott's plans for settlement of the Naco situation.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. P. S. Steel, of Maxton, was a guest at the Orton last night.

—Mr. J. E. Williams, of Warsaw, was a guest at the Hotel Wilmington

—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Price, of Fort Caswell, were guests at the Hotel yesterday.

—Mr. D. C. Bullard, of Boardman, was registered at the Hotel Wilmington last night.

—Mr. J. F. Williamson, of Clinton, was a visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at the Hotel Wilmington.

—Friends of Mr. Walter C. Bennett, of Winnabow, who was operated on for appendicitis last week, will be glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering.

—Mr. Frank Overman, of Rocky Mount, is spending a few days in the city and is being pleasantly greeted by his many friends.

EUROPEAN WEATHER LIMITS OPERATIONS

Continued From Page One

ditches and then take pot shots at the invaders, the authorities disagree.

Among the men themselves the opinion is quite general that it would be difficult to deter them from such activities.

FRENCH STATEMENT

Troops Strengthen Positions Taken From Germans—Little Fighting.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The French official statement issued this afternoon says:

"During the day of January 2 we strengthened the position to the North of the Lys gained during the preceding days. The enemy has shown activity only in the region of Zonnebeke, which he has violently bombarded. From the Lys to Arras there is almost complete quiet.

"There was an artillery engagement in the region of Albert and Roye, and our infantry advanced some 500 metres near La Boisselle.

"From the Oise to the Meuse on the plateau of Touvent our heavy artillery has demolished several fortifications from which the enemy was harrassing our sappers.

"Spirited artillery duels have taken place to the west and the east of Craonn. Near Parthes Les Hurlus we have progressed about 300 metres. Near Beausejour there has been infantry fighting in which we have inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

"The Germans have launched two attacks without success in the fortress LaGruie. On all this portion of the front the artillery has shown everywhere great activity.

"In the region of Verdun and on the heights of the Meuse there was an artillery duel. We have again gained a little ground in the forest of Bouchoon, northeast of Troyon and in the forest of LePretre (northeast of Pont-a-Mousson).

"In the Vosges we have occupied one of the enemy's trenches. Artillery engagements have taken place in the Dan De Sapt and in the valley of the Fave.

"In Upper Alsace our former gains in the region of Thann have been maintained. We have bombarded a German train in the railway station at Altkirch and caused some damage on the railway between Carshatch and Dierspach to the southwest of Altkirch. In general the perceptible abatement which can now be noted in our active offensive should be attributed to the incessant rains which soak the ground and make operations everywhere almost impossible."

The official statement tonight says:

"According to latest advices there has been no alteration in the situation.

"The weather continues very bad on almost the whole front."

PHILADELPHIA FIRES DELAY TRAIN SERVICE

Over Million Dollars Damage Done by Flames.

Trains on Two Roads Held Up for Hours by Flames in Different Parts of the City of Brotherly Love.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—Two fires caused more than a million dollars' damage today in Philadelphia and Camden. Pennsylvania railroad trains were help up more than an hour and a half by the flames which destroyed a lumber yard and 17 dwelling in North Philadelphia while traffic on the Philadelphia and Reading road from Camden, N. J., was discontinued by a fire which destroyed the station there and damaged a lumber yard and the John Dialogue Shipbuilding plant. Four firemen were injured at Camden and 50 overcome by smoke in this city.

The origin of the fire in North Philadelphia where more than $500,000 damage was done is unknown. Flames were discovered shortly after 8 o'clock in the lumber yard. Twenty-one fire companies were engaged there while four others went to the assistance of the Camden department.

A lighted cigarette is believe to have started the fire in the Camden railroad station. Four parlor cars and 21 passenger coaches were destroyed before locomotives could pull them from the burning building.

CONTEMPLATES CONSCRIPTION

England Assures Certain Young Men They Cannot Go Free for Long.

London, Jan. 3.—A hint that the British government contemplates conscription for increasing the army and navy was dropped by Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, while speaking at Browning settlement this afternoon.

Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men without dependents who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. McNamara said:

"If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

As the result of six open air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening.

CONFIDENT AS TO RESULTS.

German General in Command of Turkish Troops is Not Uneasy.

Berlin, January 3 — (By wireless, via London)—The Tanine (a Constantinople newspaper) publishes an interview with the German field marshal, Von Der Goltz, military commandant of Constantinople and acting Turkish minister of war, expressing confidence over the outlook for Turkey. Field Marshal Von Der Goltz declares the Turkish army has made great progress since his last visit to Constantinople.

"The official publication of the German Socialist Trade Union, the greatest workmen's association, reviewing the year 1914, says:

"We know we have to hold out, and we shall do so. Our confidence is based not only on the strength of the army but also on the love of country that unites all Germans. If the war keeps on for years, it merely will forge the nation into more united solidarity."

BATTLE OF FOUR RIVERS OVER

Struggle in Poland Comes to an End According to Report to London.

London, Jan. 4.—(1:05 a. m.)—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's says:

"In the opinion of experts here, the battle of the Four Rivers, as the series of engagements along the Bzura, Rawka, Pilica and Nida is popularly known, may be considered ended. Not only have the Germans and Austrians failed to advance on the Russian north and south line, lying, roughly, from the Vistula to Warsaw, Kielce and Pinczow, but everywhere they have been repulsed with heavy losses and the attacks now proceeding may be construed as an effort to gain time.

"By occupation of Kremens, Zeteten, Sereth and Radauts in Bukowina, on the Rumanian frontier, Russia, not only holds the strategical railway line connecting Bukowina and Western Galicia and Hungary, but is within a hundred miles of Hungary over easy passes of the wooded Carpathians.

"The Bourse Gazette's Moscow correspondent says the Austrians are evacuating Bukowina and that more than 30,000 panic stricken inhabitants of Bukowina and Transylvania have fled into Roumania.

"Three Austrian aeroplanes have dropped ten bombs on Wielce. The damage is not known."

Philadelphia, Jan. 3,—N. Harker Shortridge, oldest director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and [illegible] with numerous financial concerns died at his home in [illegible] today from pneumonia. He was 65 years old.

GOVERNMENT SHIP PURCHASE BILL UP

Senate Will Consider That Legislation Next.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION

Appropriations Are Coming Up in Both House for Action This Week—Committee Resumes Work on Philippine Bill Soon.

Washington, Jan. 3.—With the immigration bill passed by both Houses and ready for adjustment in conference the Senate probably will take up as the next big legislative task the administration bill for government purchase of merchant ships already favorably reported.

Senator Fletcher acting chairman of the commerce committee conferred with President Wilson yesterday regarding expedition of the measure. It is certain, however, that there will be vigorous opposition. A minority report from Republican members of the committee will be made tomorrow. Just how soon administration leaders can get the debate under way on the bill is uncertain as appropriation bills will begin to come up in the Senate this week.

Democratic supporters of the immigration bill said today they believed President Wilson would not veto it, because of his objection to the literacy test. Several weeks ago the President let it be known he objected to the test, but added he had not made up his mind what final course he would take, because of the many meritorious features of the measures.

Military preparedness will come to the fore again tomorrow. Representative Gardner who has been urging special investigation of the subject having been granted a hearing by the House military committee. On the floor of the House, appropriation bills continue under consideration.

Tuesday the Senate Philippine committee will resume hearings on the Jones bill enlarging Philippine independence. Secretary Garrison is expected to be a witness during the week.

The pending treaty with Colombia will be taken up Wednesday by the Senate foreign relations committee, and the Nicaraguan treaty already reported, probably will be considered during the week in executive session of the Senate.

PREACHES FAREWELL SERMON

Rev. Dr. Thos. C. Darst Will Leave Richmond Tuesday—Dr. R. S. Coupland Declines Call

Rev. Thos. C. Darst, bishop-elect of the Diocese of East Carolina, preached his last sermon as rector of St. James' Episcopal church in Richmond yesterday morning and will leave that city Tuesday to be consecrated bishop here Wednesday Rev. Robert S. Coupland, of New Orleans La. was prominently mentioned for the bishopric of this diocese, has notified Dr. Darst's church that he has declined the call recently extended to him to become its rector.

The following is from yesterday's Richmond Virginian:

"The farewell sermon of Rev. Thomas C. Darst, rector of St. James' church, and bishop-elect of the diocese of East Carolina, will be preached this morning at the church and Tuesday Dr. Darst will leave for Wilmington, where he will be consecrated bishop.

"Rev. Robert S. Coupland, of New Orleans who was called to succeed Dr. Darst, has written declining the call. The reason for his decision is not known, as the letter declining the rectorship of St. James has not been received by the vestry. As soon as it arrives, or shortly thereafter, the vestry will meet to consider other names.

"The consecration of Rev. T. C. Darst, as bishop of the diocese of East Carolina, has been set by Presiding Bishop Daniel Tuttle, of Missouri, for Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock at St. James' Episcopal church, of Wilmington.

"This occasion will be the most impressive in Episcopal circles in Wilmington, or the diocese, since the consecration of Bishop Robert Strange slightly more than ten years ago, which event, also, took place in St. James' church.

"The following prelates will take part in the ceremony.

"Consecrators—Presiding Bishop Tuttle; Bishop Cheshire, of the Diocese of North Carolina; Bishop Gibson, of the Diocese of Virginia.

"Presenters—Bishop Guerry, of the Diocese of South Carolina; BisHop Coadjutor Tucker, of the Diocese of Southern Virginia.

"Preacher—Bishop Coadjutor Gravatt, of the Diocese of West Virginia.

"Two services will be held in connection with the consecration, morning prayer, at 9 o'clock, and the consecration service at 11 o'clock.

"All of the clergy and lay officers of the Diocese and many of the clergy will be present, in addition to which will be many visitors from Richmond and other places in Virginia.

"Following his consecration, Mr. Darst will live in Wilmington at the home provided by the diocese for the bishop. He was elected by the Diocesan Council at Washington, N. C., several weeks ago. Though a young man for the office, the members of the diocese feel themselves fortunate in securing a bishop of the ability of Rev. Mr. Darst."

AMERICAN JEWS MUST PRESERVE OLD CUSTOMS

Responsibility Rests With Them, According to Louis D. Brandeis.

St. Louis, January 3. — "Responsibility for preserving Jewish customs and ideals now rests almost wholly with the American Jews," declared Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, in an address today before the Knights of Zion, in annual convention here.

NEW YORK DETECTIVES ARREST WRONG PARTY

Got Brother of Negro Wanted in Kinston for Murder.

Negro Who Escaped from Kinston Last Year, After Killing Woods Foreman in Brutal Manner, Announced as Captured.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 3. — The sheriff's office here was thrown into a fever of excitement late yesterday by the announcement from an inspector of detectives in New York that he had arrested Alfred Lynch, the negro who murdered Manley Hatch, white overseer of a commissary in lumber woods near Richlands, last March.

Lynch's crime was extremely brutal and his escape daring. After slaying the white man and dragging his body into a clump of woods, the negro calmly walked to Richlands, hired an automobile and drove 40 miles leisurely to Kinston, visited his people here and left the city just as the police got word of the finding of Hatch's body. The sheriff here has persisted in the belief that Hatch had escaped by way of Norfolk and ultimately made his way to New York.

The inspector of detectives arrested Adolph Lynch, a brother to the slayer, who resides in the Bronx. The metropolitan authorities evidently bungled the job, since they had been furnished the number of Adolp Lynch's house in New York some months ago, and informed that Alfred Lynch might turn up there. It was thought here that they had long ago become acquainted with Adolph Lynch. The brother of the murderer was taken before a magistrate and easily proved that he was in New York on the day that Manley Hatch was slain by his brother in the North Carolina timber woods.

Judge Oliver H. Allen, the senior of North Carolina's twenty Superior Court judges in point of service, yesterday took the oath before Magistrate H. C. V. Peebles here. The splendid old jurist had at former times qualified before Chief Justice Faircloth, Justice of the Supreme Court W. R. Allen, and ex-Judge of the Superior Court W. S. O'B. Robinson, but this time, as a matter of sentiment, and for the novelty of the thing, called in a justice of the peace for the ceremony, which, held in the clerk of the court's office at the Court House, was witnessed by county officials, attorneys and press representatives.

Judge Allen's new commission took effect on Friday. He holds as prized possessions former commissions signed by Governors Elias Carr, Daniel L. Russell and R. B. Glenn, besides two commissions as solicitor bearing the signatures of Governors Scales and Fowle. On December 11 Judge Allen began his 19th year of service as a judge of the Fifth and Sixth districts. His first commission bore date of December 10, 1896.

London, Jan. 3—Baron Wimborne who took the victorious Polo team to the United States last summer has been apointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to succeed the Marquis of Aberdeen. The Baron will take office February 17th.

To a deputation which asked him to reconsider his resignation Lord Aberdeen yesterday replied that it was impossible.

A Treat

to the buying public to see and participate in the new and popular articles of jewelry which the SEASON and LATEST CREATIONS has made the theatre of attraction at our store.

GEO. W. HUGGINS

The Jeweler

50 sacks Seed Rye.
15 sacks Seed Wheat.
500 rolls Bagging.
700 bundles Cotton Ties.
2000 bbls. Flour in sacks and in barrels and half-barrels, wood.
200 bags Coffee.
300 bbls. Molasses.
3000 kegs Nails, both wire and cuts.

Also all kinds of Canned Goods, Cakes and Crackers, and last, but not least — Western Gun Shells of all sizes.

D. L. Gore Co.

Wilmington, North Carolina

QUAIL

Oysters on the Half Shell

ARE HERE—ALWAYS FIRST AT

EVERGLADE CAFE

—113 Princess Street—

RUN BY AMERICANS.

We Need Your Patronage at This Crisis of the War.

SPECIAL MENUS FOR DINNER AND SUPPER.

Everything in Season.

Open Day and Night

SHEPARD BROS., Proprietors.
C. T. McKEITHAN, Manager.
'Phone 159.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN EQUITY.

R. E. Summer, et al vs. Carolina Coast Products Co., et al.—Order Appointing Receiver, Etc.

To to Creditors and Bondholders, and all other persons having claims against the Carolina Coast Products Company.

It is further ordered that all persons, creditors and bondholders, having claims against the said defendant, the Carolina Coast Products Company, whether by mortgage, lien or unsecured claim, be and are hereby required to file the same with the Clerk of the Court on or before the first Monday in January, 1915, setting forth in detail the nature thereof, duly verified, and the Clerk is directed to make proper advertisement to all creditors of this provision of the Order.

Witness the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge, of said Court, (SEAL) and the seal at Wilmington, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1914.

ALEX L. BLOW, Clerk,
S. P. COLLIER, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY of New Hanover:

By virtue and in pursuance of the power of sale in a certain mortgage made by Charles R. Mason and wife, M. F. Mason, to the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company, dated the 28th day of August, 1912, and duly recorded in Book 69, at page 288, Public Records of this County. Default having been made in the payment of the obligation secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction at noon, on the 10th day of January, 1915, at the Court House door of this county, the following described piece or parcel of land lying and being in the State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover, and Harnett Township, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake at low water mark on Middle Sound, a little north of the mouth of the first Branch South of Page's creek, the corner of a tract of land now or formerly owned by Charles Waters, and running thence with said Waters' line north forty (40) degrees west one hundred and twenty-one (121) poles and two (2) links to the line (corner) of a tract of land formerly owned by W. F. Alexander, being the corner of the lands formerly owned by said Waters and B. B. Humphrey, and the said lands herein conveyed; thence with said Humphrey's line North thirty-five (35) degrees east, ninety-two (92) poles, to a stake at the mouth of Red Mill Branch; thence from this stake along Page's Creek at low water mark to Middle Sound, and thence along low water mark of said Sound to a point of beginning, containing sixty-seven (67) acres, more or less.

Dated and posted this 10th day of December, 1914.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO., Mortgagee.

de11-30d

Rubbers With Real Style

Hub-Mark Rubbers serve a double purpose.

They not only protect the feet in bad weather, but they give them a natty appearance as well. These rubbers have a bright finish that lasts remarkably well.

Hub-Mark Rubbers defy the stormiest days—and save you money.

Accept no other kind.

Also made in low cut style.

A Known Product of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS

Look for the Hub

Look for the Hub-Mark on all kinds and styles of Rubber Footwear for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Note this:—You can rely on anything you buy from dealers who sell Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear They are dependable merchants.

Boston Rubber Shoe Company
Malden, Mass.

J. B. McCABE

Certified Public Accountant

Room 515 Murch. Nat. Bank Bldg.

Phone 998 WILMINGTON, N. C.

WINSTEAD PRODUCE COMPANY

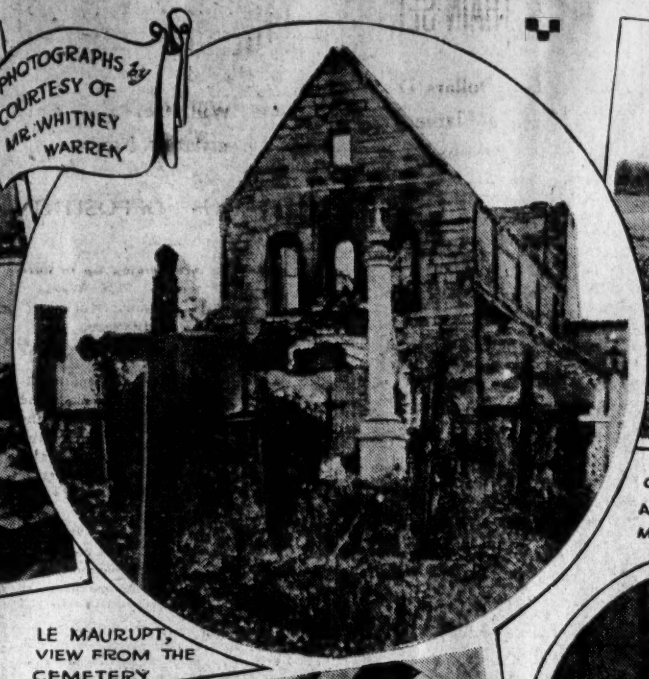
NO. 1 MARKET AND WATER STS.

JUST ARRIVED

Three hundred bunches Jamaica Bananas.
Four thousand Jamaica Cocoanuts.
Five hundred boxes good Sweet Florida Oranges.
One hundred and fifty barrels good, sound Red Apples.
Twenty kegs Malaga Grapes.
Also Cabbage, Potatoes and Onions. Telephone 203.

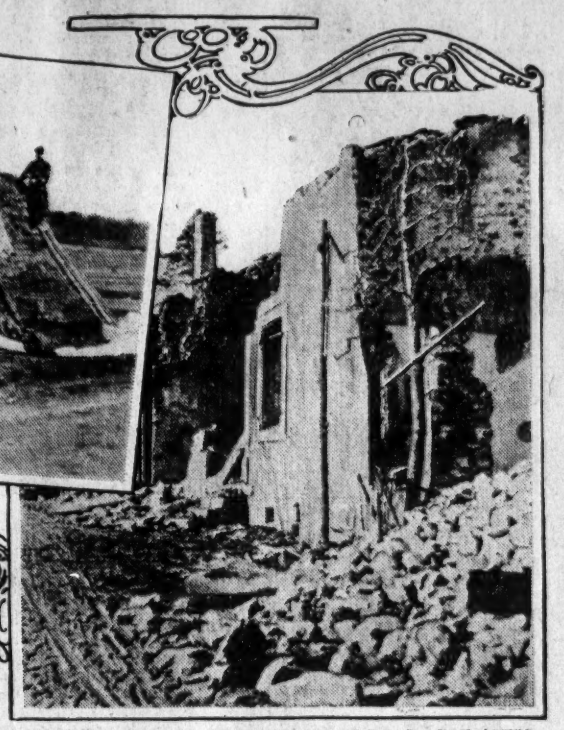
MR. WHITNEY WARREN TELLS OF WAR'S RAVAGES IN FRANCE

THE MAIN STREET, SERMAISE



LE MAURUPT, VIEW FROM THE CEMETERY

CLEVER PIECE OF ARCHITECTURAL CONSTRUCTION MADE OF SODS BY SOLDIERS NEAR VERDUN



RAMPON, STREET SCENE, TRAINED FRUIT TREE LEFT AFTER WALL WAS DESTROYED

LE MAURUPT, VIEW OF INTERIOR OF CHURCH SHOWING STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC UNTOUCHED BY THE FLAMES OR THE FALLING MASONRY

THE BELLS FALLEN DOWN FROM BELFRY AT MUGNIERES

On Trip in Interest of Secours National He Finds That Everywhere Germans Left a Wake of Death, Ruin and Suffering.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, December 26.

FOLLOWING is a letter written by Mr. Whitney Warren to Mrs. Warren describing a recent journey through some of the devastated provinces of Eastern France. The photographs herewith published were taken by Mr. Warren, and are convincing evidence of the havoc wrought by war:—

'PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1914.

I have just returned from a most interesting trip taken through the liberated devastated provinces of the East with Mr. Jaray, of the Secours National, the object being of rendering an account of the devastation occasioned and to form an idea of the best way of aid and what was most wanted.

We left Paris late in the afternoon of Saturday, about four o'clock, because of our automobile being badly overloaded and our having to rearrange the packing of it. In consequence we only journeyed as far as Château Thiery, where we arrived at eight o'clock. At the Mairie we presented ourselves for "billets de logements" and were quartered at the house of the Deputy of the district, Mr. Coesnon. We dined at the Hotel du Cygne, where I was surprised to meet Constance, she having run down there in order to see her husband, who had come over from the front on a bicycle. This was strictly against orders, and I imagine that on his return to his post he must have received several days of prison for his escapade.

Leaving Château Thiery at eight o'clock next morning, we crossed the Marne, which had been lowered about two metres by the opening of the dams in order to fish out and repair the various craft which had been sunk by the Germans during their occupation. The saddest of all was the Château Lavoir, where, as is well known, all the gossip of the towns of France is exchanged by the good women of the town or village; where, oh, where! can they congregate now that the good ship Potinière is sunk? It must be somewhere, for even in times such as these reputations must be made and destroyed, there where the tongues of the merciless wag!

Now, what is most important to be remembered in the accounts of the different villages destroyed which I am about to give is whether they were destroyed by bombardment or by incendiary means. Bombardment, of course, is a necessary evil of war and cannot be objected to, but in the majority of the cases which I have seen the villages have been wilfully destroyed by the pouring of petroleum and incendiary powders, with which, everybody agrees, German troops are plentifully supplied. It is quite easy to tell the difference between the villages destroyed by these separate methods, especially where the houses were of stone, for in that case the walls remain when incendiary methods are employed, whereas if bombarded the walls are thrown down. However, in many cases I noticed that the materials had become so incinerated as to be perfectly rotten and to fall under the slightest pressure. Everybody I saw claimed that the pillage was systematic. In older times it was supposed that the Germans had a peculiar fondness for clocks, but in the present case all furniture and linen, of which there is a quantity in the French villages, were picked up and shipped to the rear in the empty automobiles used for ravitaillement of the troops.

We now made directly for Bar-le-Duc, passing through the devastated region of the Marne. The first village we arrived at was Heiltz-le-Maurupt. We proceeded immediately to the church, which the Germans had as completely demolished as possible, together with virtually the entire village. Of all the churches I saw—that is, from an archeological point of view, and there were many—this probably was the most interesting. It evidently dated from the twelfth or thirteenth century, and reminded me very much in size, plan and construction of the charming early churches one finds in the towns of Greece.

Temporary Church in Stable.

L'Abbé Hugny received us in a temporary church he had established in the stable, and, it being Sunday and about service time, the little chapel, with a capacity of perhaps twenty, was filled with devotees. The village itself, as I have said, was almost entirely destroyed. I should say that about four-fifths of the habitations had been absolutely demolished, not by bombardment, but wilfully set on fire by incendiary methods. The abbé told us that he had been taken as a hostage and held for four hours—that is, from four in the morning until eight o'clock. He was then set free, and as he was returning to his village through the woods he met an inhabitant who told him that it was useless for him to return, because, as he said:—"Monsieur le Curé, ils orulent tout." There was absolutely no reason given for this wanton destruction. However, no hostages were shot in this village, which would indicate that even the accusation of the civilians firing upon the troops had not been made. In other cases which I investigated this reproach was always made, to my firm conviction, untruthfully.

From here to Pargny, which was in about the same state as Heiltz-le-Maurupt; from there through Wassincourt, where not a single house was left standing. The church was gone, as was also the case with Sermaise-les-Bains. The only strategical reason that can be imagined for the destruction of these various villages is the one of not allowing the French army, once the Germans had been pushed out, to have places to lodge themselves in.

At Bar-le-Duc we saw the préfect, who was greatly distressed at the thought of the condition in which he would find those sections of his district still occupied by the Germans, in view of what we had already seen in the places they had evacuated.

From Bar-le-Duc we proceeded to Verdun, where we saw the sous-préfect, who had taken admirable care of the ravitaillement. The mayors of the different communes came in weekly to see him and to get what was necessary for their different towns and villages, and he felt that the department would be able to get through the winter, but that in early spring the misery would be appalling. He seemed to have everything most admirably organized. He, like the Préfet, was afraid of the conditions he would find in the districts not already liberated and was also afraid of encouraging reconstruction in the liberated districts because of the condition of the wells, so his policy was to leave those who had fled from their homes on the approach of the enemy in the places where they happened to be for the moment, in spite of the great desire on their part to return to their native hearths, of which, however, as we have seen, absolutely nothing remains.

On Monday we ran over to Clermont-en-Argonne, a charming little village utterly demolished with the exception of the hospital and a very small per cent of the houses.

This was probably the most pitiable sight of all that I saw. The troops had absolutely pillaged and destroyed everything. The weather is becoming very cold and there is terrific need that the women, children and old men have at least a blanket to wrap themselves up in, in order to keep from freezing.

Bacon everywhere also was a precious requirement, inasmuch as with it a most sustaining soup can be made. This necessary item, however, seems to be impossible to procure in spite of the fact that the authorities are willing to pay for it. Cannot Chicago do something in this line?

As I have said before, what is especially necessary is to prevent the people from dying of cold or hunger, especially the little children. Money is not so much needed, because every family that has some one at the front is paid by the government a certain sum—viz., 1.25 francs per day for the wife and fifty centimes for each child, which gives them enough to support life barely.

Checks Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid fever had set in to a certain extent in the district around Verdun, but when I arrived the sous-préfet, through the use of permanganate of potash, had eliminated it; a very simple remedy, but one that had to be thought of. I cannot exaggerate the need for clothing, any kind of clothing, as the weather is now bitterly cold, and it must be remembered that the destruction and flight took place in the latter part of the summer, and that the people took with them nothing but what they had on their backs.

The absolute discouragement of the peasants upon returning to their destroyed houses has been a difficult thing to contend with, but it appears that after the first few days their courage comes back, and in certain districts I remarked that many of them were working like ants, reconstructing and rebuilding their little houses with débris. Great aid has been lent by the army as far as feeding the indigent population is concerned, inasmuch as they have allowed them to use the refuse and excess of the army rations, which are made into excellent soup.

The evening of the first day we spent at Verdun. We went to the north of Braz, within easy touch of the trenches, where we left many warm things and some tobacco for the soldiers. Early the next morning we saw automobile buses coming back from the front with men who had passed the night in the trenches, many of them wounded in the head; also a funeral typical of the time, consisting merely of the hearse preceded by a priest.

After that we went to Haudricourt, where we saw General X. and Lieutenant Etienne Z.; we left many things for the soldiers, including jackets made of sheep skins, most welcome and most practical. We then returned to Verdun to reach Nancy, but getting lost in the night and spending it at Ligny-en-Barrois.

Little Damage at Nancy.

The next day we passed through Toul, which, like Verdun, was animation itself—nothing but military, and everybody busy doing something. From there we proceeded to Nancy. All these towns are surrounded by the most admirable earthworks, trenches, &c. They seem to be the very perfection of their art as far as planning, construction and comfort are concerned. While I am far from being an authority on such matters, I should say the enemy would have an awful job if ever they attempted to take them.

At Nancy but little damage had been done. Ever since my earliest recollection it had been always a conceded fact that Nancy would fall the third day after the declaration of war, and yet here we are in the fourth month and it has only been approached. The enemy have been driven back, and while it has been up to the present time an unfortified town it is now as I have said, with the earthworks, trenches, &c., that have been constructed around it, a fortress of the very first order. This is comforting, because of the beauty and art and learning that Nancy represents.

From what I have seen of the acts of the enemy in this war, I feel convinced that if they had attacked and entered Nancy they would have destroyed it, as they have destroyed everything they have been through. As for myself, and from what information I have been able to glean, I can only attribute this desire of devastation to the fact that the troops of the enemy become terrifically drunk the moment they are allowed any leisure. I know that wherever we went no wine existed, it having been all requisitioned and drunk by the Germans.

While at Nancy it was my desire to go to Nomény, a little village situated at about four kilometres from the frontier, and which I had heard had suffered greatly. This we found impossible, as it was still between the firing lines and the military authorities absolutely forbade any attempt at going, so I had the following gentlemen of position and confidence come to my hotel, and interviewed them seriously for an hour:—

I interviewed l'Abbé Lhuilier, curé of the village; Mr. Bievelot, a resident of Nomény, and Mr. Paul Muller, professor at the Institute of Nancy, Faculty of Science, who was at Nomény at the time of the declaration of war with his entire family for their general health.

The Germans entered the village before the declaration of war and captured the gendarmes. They entered at nine o'clock in the morning and war was only declared at five in the afternoon. On August 14 a German officer killed a boy of seventeen, named Charles Michel, after asking him for information concerning the French, which the boy either did not know or refused to give.

On the 15th the French occupied the village, and on the 29th the Germans returned in force. The population had not been evacuated because the authorities, including the curé and the French officers, told them that there was nothing to fear for the civilians in view of what had happened in 1870, and the accepted laws of war. A notice concerning arms had been posted at the Mairie and all the arms of the civilians had been deposited there.

This, the curé assured me, was the case, inasmuch as he had made a round before the Germans came back to convince himself that there were no arms in any of the houses.

Forty Non-Combatants Killed.

When the Germans approached the citizens simply hid themselves in the cellars, but when the rioting commenced they took to flight, and forty of them were killed in their attempt to escape. The curé himself was condemned to death, being accused of having ordered his parishioners to fire on the Germans. He was also accused of having fired himself, but finally convinced them that it was not so. He seemed to think that his conviction to death was intended simply to add to the general terror and that at no time did the German officers believe him capable of having fired on them.

On Thursday we went to Luneville, passing by the famous farm of Leormont. This picturesque and charming little village occupied the top of the hill, which dominates the entire country. It had been taken and retaken three times by the respective armies, and was in a state of absolute disorder, as may be imagined. There were quantities of graves, both French and German, surrounding the outer buildings, and the whole hill had been bombarded to such an extent that the fields appeared to have been systematically ploughed. The holes which these bombs make are about three feet deep and vary from six to ten feet in diameter.

The proper tactics to follow, I am told by the infantry, when a bomb explodes is for the fantassins who find themselves in the direct neighborhood to precipitate themselves into the hole, on the theory that no two bombs fall in the same place. Here they are in a protected and improvised trench of no mean value.

At Luneville certain sections have suffered very much in the same way as the villages I have already described. We lunched with the Mayor, who inhabits the very beautiful house in which the peace of Luneville was signed in 1801, when France was the greatest military Power in the world. Our lunch was frugal but delicious, and our hostess had nothing to apologize for, in spite of the hard times she has been through, with the exception of her silver. We had the ordinary kitchen cutlery, to which she drew our attention, making the remark without comment that when the Germans were approaching Luneville she realized that they would have quartered on them the état major of the German army!

Sister's Plan Saves Hospital.

After lunch we proceeded to Gibervillers, which is probably one of the largest villages that have suffered from the present war. In this village we saw "La Soeur Julie" and her four "bonnes soeurs," who were the only inhabitants to remain when the Germans appeared. She became Maire d'office, managing those citizens who returned and the Germans who occupied the town, principally by her wit and unfailing good humor.

The Germans arrived on the morning of September 2, two regiments of them, on the heights back of the town, with mitrailleuses.

The village had seventy-five chasseurs à pied to defend it, and they had orders to fight to the end in order to protect the retreat of the French forces. This is what caused the Germans to claim that civilians had fired on them. Many of the citizens had taken themselves off to their cellars, and after the chasseurs had been driven out the Germans immediately got drunk and forced the people to come out of their hiding places, shooting all the well ones.

When the Germans entered there were thirteen French wounded in Soeur Julie's hospital, it having been impossible to remove them the night before. Four German officers presented themselves before the hospital and accused Soeur Julie of having fired on the troops, or said her wounded soldiers had done so. Upon her assurance that this was not the case and that if they would spare her and her wounded she and her sisters would take care of the German wounded they did not burn down the hospital, which was about the only house left standing, and the next day 233 wounded Germans passed through that same hospital, after the battle of Rozelieures. On the 28th the French came back, the dragoons arriving at eleven o'clock in the morning. Soeur Julie could not speak too highly of the kindness of the French superior officers, who had been most solicitous of their wounded, paying them continual visits, and thus encouraging them immensely.

The following terrific incident occurred in this unfortunate town:—When the German troops entered, as I have said, they claimed that the civilians fired on them, and besides the shooting of the civilians who dared to show themselves they gathered together fifteen unfortunates of all ages, the eldest being sixty-seven years old, tied them in groups of five and took them out and shot them in a field, where they were afterward found by the soldiers of the Eighty-first regiment of infantry.

We left Nancy and lunched at Mattexey, between Bayon and Baccarat, in the middle of the battle line of Rozelieures. I could not help smiling at the sign of the aubergiste where we lunched which read as follows:—"Curie, aubergiste. Assurance contre la soif." This village and church had been virtually destroyed—that is, seventy per cent of it.

We then went through Manières and Saint-Pierremont, where the same pitiable destruction had taken place, also through Domptal. Here we interviewed Madame Touvenant, whose husband and sixteen others had been taken as hostages by the Germans, without explanation. However, the good lady, although in dire need, had had information that her husband was still alive, and a prisoner at Ulm. Six of the population had been killed. The son of Touvenant, fourteen years of age, had been requisitioned by the Germans to bury the French dead, together with another boy of his age from the village.

From here we passed through Baccarat, where a whole quarter had been badly damaged, and numerous other villages all badly cut up, arriving at Epinal at seven o'clock. This is in the Department of the Vosges, and all the help that has been given in this department has been given in material and not in money, principally in flour, salt, with some shoes and some warm clothing. The inhabitants who have been turned out have found means of lodging themselves with the families that have suffered less material damage. Great camaraderie and help exist among all these poor people, and somehow or other they manage to lodge the whole village in the few houses which remain.

Shelling of St. Dié.

The objects which are most necessary in the Vosges are blankets, clothes and underclothes, shoes and knitting wool. These objects either are bought or sent to the Secours National, and are then shipped by the State to the devastated districts, where they are received by the Central Committee and distributed by automobile trucks to the rural districts.

From here we went to St. Dié, which Americans will remember as being important in their history from the fact that a learned society of that town was the first to publish documents relative to our continent. A large section of it had been destroyed by the enemy, and even at the time we were there bombs were not infrequent in the neighborhood of the station.

On Sunday, the 22d, we went through Epinal to Belfort, over the Ballon d'Alsace. At Belfort I had the good fortune to meet the English officers who had made the raid to Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, to destroy the Zeppelin sheds.

This second trip of mine under the auspices of the Secours National confirms what I said in my previous letter as to the wisdom and economy with which it is administered. As you know, the organization of the Secours is composed of all elements, as anybody can see by looking over the list of directors, including the different parties in the government, the socialists, the different religions.

The way the money is used by the Secours is as follows:—The Secours collects it, then visits the different provinces, finding out from the prefets which of the communes are in need of ravitaillement and aid. They then proceed to these devastated communes, see the Mayors, verify the needs, buy the merchandise in the cheapest market, forward it from Paris to its destination, where it is distributed. As little in money as possible is given. Also "soupes populaires" are organized. There are, of course, examples of money unwisely spent, for instance, at St. Dié, having 25,000 population and 500 refugees, where they had 12,000f. This was distributed by the authorities in specie. The consequence was that it did very little good.

Had this sum been spent in popular soups, 500 soups per day could have been served for three months to the unfortunates who had been evacuated from their villages on to St. Dié, but mistakes of this kind are rare and will become rarer as time goes on.

Upon my return here to Paris and after consultation with Mr. Hanotaux it was decided to cable you to use what further moneys you may receive for purchasing articles and materials in America at the best conditions possible, of which the following are the most needed—namely blankets, clothing of all kinds, used and unused for men and women and children; sweaters, worsteds for knitting, shoes and bedding or cradles for very little children. Even it might be wise to make an appeal to this effect. All I can assure our good public is that everything is needed by these people of the liberated provinces who are bearing stoically without murmur the brunt of the war.

War and Winter Turn Belgium Into "Gray Land Splashed with Blood"

Cold in the Trenches Becomes Almost Indescribable and the Needs of the Soldiers Are Great—Field Hospital at Furnes Does Splendid Work Two Miles from the Actual Battle Front.

(Special Dispatch.)

MALO, December 26.

Just two miles from the trenches the Belgian Field Hospital staff are doing magnificent work.

They have converted the college at Furnes into an admirable hospital. There are two wards, and the hospital already contains one hundred beds, but provision has been made to take in any number of wounded. The staff are prepared to meet all emergencies; no patients are to be turned away—the whole of Furnes will be converted into a hospital first.

The wounded are brought in straight from the firing line. An ambulance arrived while we were inspecting the wards. It was a case for immediate operation, and Mr. Sutar, who has done such excellent work in the operating theatre, got to work at once. There was no delay; there never is.

The scene in the operating theatre was strangely impressive. Means of ordinary lighting there were none—the sole illumination was obtained by small oil lamps, and, save round the operating table, the large room was absolutely in shadow.

Priest Stands Near.

The lamp light shone on the faces of operator and nurses. A young doctor administered the anaesthetic, and a priest, a tall, erect figure, stood by the patient feeling pulse and heart, the crucifix on his breast shining in the lamp light. The patient, a young French soldier, had pressed his lips to that little silver cross before they laid him on the operating table.

We left Mr. Sutar to his work. It was a relief to be shown the hospital kitchen. A blazing fire lit up the kitchen, and a savory smell assailed our nostrils. Any amount of pots seemed to be on the fire, and there was a most cheerful bubbling going on. Dr. Ranken—whose devotion to his work is so very evident—pointed out the chef to us—a big, capable looking man—and explained that the patients were having excellent food, for the big man in the white cap was a famous Belgian chef, who has given his services since the war began to the Belgian Field Hospital, working at his cooking with a will, making the strong soups and broths that put new strength into sick men, offering all his culinary skill to the wounded.

Nuns were working under the chef's direction—gentle, sweet faced nuns who have a convent close to the college. A nun with a pale, beautiful face was busily engaged in sifting breadcrumbs through a collander. It was evident that she took great pleasure in her task.

Nun Fears for Wounded.

A cheery, stout old nun chattered to us briskly as she peeled potatoes and confided her fears that the hospital might get shelled, for shells fall freely around Furnes, though as yet the hospital has been spared; but the old nun knew, just as we knew, that Furnes is the only town left standing. She was not afraid on her own account, though; all her fears, all her concern, was for the wounded.

"Imagine the horror," she exclaimed, wringing her plump hands, "if this so greatly needed hospital has to be evacuated suddenly and the poor wounded removed at an hour's notice. They will die, the brave fellows—die, so ill as some of them are, so injured. Our foes have fired and destroyed Nieuport. They are shelling Ypres to-day, and it may be the turn of Furnes to-morrow, but in the meantime I must go on peeling my potatoes. May God preserve Furnes from the flames."

We left the dear old nun to her potatoes and walked through the two bright and cheery hospital wards, where all that can be done to alleviate pain and to save life is being done.

The beds looked gay with their coverlets, and the patients who were sufficiently well talked to us about their wounds and tried to describe the battles in which they had taken part, and each man ended his speech the same way—except those brave men who had lost a limb.

Eager to Fight Again.

"When I am better I return at once to my comrades—to the fighting. They need us, every man: the kind doctors must not keep us here an hour too long."

That is the one cry of the wounded—"Cure us and send us back to fight." And these men bear ghastly wounds on their bodies. They know what fighting means. They have indeed had their baptism of blood, and their bravery leaves one spellbound. It is something to wonder over all one's life; to talk of with bated breath.

The wounded smoke incessantly. However ill a man is, his cigarette comforts him, and the doctors are wise. Every soldier in the wards seemed to be smoking, except those who lay under the very shadow of death. The doctors know how soothing the soldier finds his "fag."

A priest makes it his duty to be at the call of the dying, and when the doctors and nurses can do no more for the poor wounded body the priest takes his place by the patient's bedside and comforts and sustains the dying soldier till the end.

We left the field hospital deeply impressed by the great work that is being carried on there, thankful to know that only a few miles from the firing line the wounded have a vertiable harbor of refuge.

Bringing in Wounded.

Dr. Hector Munro's Red Cross Ambulance Corps go right down to the trenches and bring back the wounded. The stretcher bearers are under shell fire most of the time. Mr. Secker, one of Dr Munro's stretcher bearers, has already received the Legion of Honor, having been wounded while carrying a stretcher with three other young Englishmen.

Thanks to the promptness of the Munro Ambulance Corps the wounded are conveyed with remarkable swiftness to Furnes, and their wounds being treated at once often prevents gangrene setting in and renders amputation unnecessary.

Members of the corps distribute socks, mittens, chocolate and cigarettes daily and nightly to the soldiers in the trenches, but they need continual supplies from England, and the Belgian Field Hospital would be exceedingly grateful for gifts of men's clothing, for often the wounded when brought in are literally caked to the stretchers with their dried blood and their clothes have to be cut off them inch by inch.

Needs of the Hospital.

Miss Fyfe, care Dr. Hector Munro's Red Cross Ambulance Corps, Field Post Office, Dunkirk, would gladly collect and distribute to the hospital any clothing sent to her at that address. The hospital also requires linen sheets, blankets and flannel binders. Cases of red wine and brandy would be very welcome, and also beef and chicken essences and patent foods.

Any one who really wants to make a small gift to wounded soldiers could not do better than send cigarettes or essence of chicken or beef to Miss Fyfe, or a few warm shirts.

The need for comforts for the men fighting in the trenches is immense. The cold is almost indescribable. The land has become a gray land suddenly—the sky is gray, the roads are gray, icicles hang from the naked boughs of the trees.

Winter has descended and the gray countryside has been splashed with blood. War tramps over Belgium, war and winter have met together.

The Martial Spirit.

London Opinion:—"Why are you moping there, Dick?"

"I've no one to play with."

"Well, go and fetch Freddie next door."

"Oh, I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough to come out yet."

Filial Fondness.

Kansas City Journal:—"What is in the mail from daughter, asked mother eagerly.

"A thousand kisses," answered father grimly, "and sixteen handkerchiefs, two waists and four batches of ribbons for you to wash and mend."

THE MORNING STAR

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per months, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

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ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1915.

It is time for a report from the Get Busy and Don't Worry Committee.

"Ice trots" are now the latest in New York society. Down here we are having sun siestas.

Col. Roosevelt is among the unemployed but he proposes to hake money this year by making attacks on the Democratic administration.

The history which Europe is making accounts for the loss of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 of the accustomed trade of this country.

Says a headline in a New York paper: "Roosevelt Shocked by Our Foreign Policy". Everything seems to be shocking Teddy lately. He has several shocks coming to him.

The New York Herald is satisfied that conditions are now favorable for a revival of prosperity such as this country has never witnessed before. It is hoped the Herald is a true prophet.

During the past year foreign immigration to this country fell off 45 per cent, yet 573,675 aliens came to America during 1914. With all this influx of newcomers, a foreign face is rarely seen in the South.

During 1914, the largest apple crop in the history of the country was produced. If the trees keep on growing, this year's crop ought to be larger. Production of all kinds ought to increase with the population.

Kaiser Wilhelm was the only European ruler who sent a New Year's greeting to President Wilson and the American people. Owing to the fact that all had something else to think about, the will is taken for deed.

Some American newspapers have criticised President Wilson's note to the British government. If it deserved criticism, it should be left to our British friends. The President's demand is an American demand, whether it is right or wrong.

Such authorities as Bradstreet's and Dun's, in reviewing the trade depression in this country during the past year, assign the war in Europe as the cause. They are borne out by the fact that the country's exports fell off mostly after the war began, so the only way it can be blamed on the Democrats is to prove that they passed a tariff which plunged Europe into war.

Mr. J. A. Taylor of Wilmington, who is described by The Morning Star as "a well known economist," issued a New Year letter to the trade which contains some condensed truths which business men might consider with profit. Mr. Taylor says the end of the depression which has prevailed in the South will be a blessing in disguise. He correctely diagnoses the case as "not one of over-production, so much as excessive cost of production, in which is comprehended loose credits, extravagant living, unproductive labor, wasteful methods, over-capitalization of lands and absence of diversification of crops". If any man could state the case more clearly than that, we would like to hear from him. And Mr. Taylor again strikes the nail fairly on the head when he says that "the man who weathers this storm, who steers his ship through the fogs and shoals and starts for the home port—though the voyage be long and dangerous passages still to run—will have established himself on a credit foundation that no adversity can shake no panic imperil. He will stand in the credit market like a veteran in the first line troops, with courage attested and efficiency proved." The Observer believes it is in this very spirit the business men of this section of the South have addressed themselves to the task set for them, and what applies to the individual business man applies with equal force to the South as a whole. For that reason this paper has consistently maintained that when good times do return, the South will be found in better shape to take advantage of the opportunities that will be at hand, than at any time in its history.—Charlotte Observer.

PASSING THE HAT FOR MELONS

In a church, the plate is handed around for the benefit of a cause. The congregation chips in and the collection is used for the work. That is different from the purpose of the Republican party when it hands around the hat in the name of prosperity. Owing to the difference, we can't see how the Republican party manages to fool the congregation into believing that if they will submit to a high tariff tax, the process will result in prosperity. They actually make people believe they can tax themselves rich, whereas their real purpose is to enrich the few beneficiaries of the tariff.

Thus the hat is passed around for the benefit of special interests, and when the people do happen to be prosperous, in spite of the tariff, they think the Republican party has played the game for the whole crowd. In order to find out who gets rich by tariff taxation, the crowd ought to notice how much richer it makes tariff beneficiaries than it does the massase who have been victimised by the system. We always think of that whenever the Republican party begins to cry prosperity in order to get into power so it can tax the masses for the benefit of the few.

The Republicans are smart folks. They play in high "g" on the patriotissm of the masses. All special interests are affectionately and patrioticallly called "American industries," just as if they belonged to the people. "In a horn," they are ours, but when they cut their "melons" and whack up their millions to pay dividends on watered stocks, the masses are at the little end of the horn where it doesn't leak. That is the crowd which denounces the Democratic tariff and is shouting for a high tariff. Nobody ought to blame them but nobody ought to be fooled by them.

Already we hear the old slogan of "protection against the pauper labor of Europe." A government official says he was always so afraid of the pauper labor of Europe that he nearly broke his neck to get to the polls to vote the Republican ticket. However, he was set to work to make a study of industrial and labor efficiency and economy in this country and Europe. He got on the job and after taking in the industrial centers in Europe, he came back and change his reason for voting the Republican ticket. He said he found out that what Americans needed the most was protection from the commercial initiative of the Europeans and protection from the skilled labor of Europe. Meanwhile the real pauper labor of Europe was loading down every steamship for America so they could come here and compete in wages with American labor.

Well that meant encouragement of pauper immigration to the United States, while Europeans were cutting melons of their own as the result of their own initiative. They own steamships and send their manufactures all over the world. Americans hoard their tariff gains and let European ships carry their commerce. They ship their wheat and cotton abroad in foreign steamships and they have let the foreigners gobble up the world's trade by means of their initiative. The American idea is that Europeans can have all the initiative they want just so Americans can get enough protection keep foreigners from interfering with their plans to get rich by taxing the American people.

The Republican party wants this country to consent to go back to that system. All it hopes to do is to fence in America for the benefit of special interests and let the Europeans have the world's trade for theirs. The Democrats have made a start in levying a tariff that will alter that system in time. It will take time, but already there is a cry for repeal of the Democratic tariff. It might need revision, as all tariffs do, but not revision in behalf of special interests. The Republicans could not be depended on to revise the tariff when it needed revision, so the people had better let the Democrats stay in power and revise the tariff whenever its inequalities make it necessary. The people are looking for a party which will levy a tariff that will injure no interests and yet prevent any special interest from exploiting the people.

The people ought to be tired of having the hat passed. No people depending on government aid will ever have the initiative to go into the world and compete with all comers. Getting rich off the American people isn't like getting rich off the world.

THE LION AND THE LAMB ON A PEACE FOOTING.

The time when the sword may be beaten into a double-chilled plowshare is when men will stop brawling and scrapping, when women cease nagging and backbiting, and when kids quit having their puerile spats. When every man loves himself and loves his neighbor as he does himself, and men and women look upon each other as brothers and sisters, and all the human race dominates the earth as a great brotherhood, the Moloch of Iniquity will shrivel up like an old hag, and the god of war will be laid in the graveyard of all brute creation.

Nevertheless, so long as grasping, craven nations want the earth and assert dominancy of the seas, anyone or all of them, you may as well keep your gun forges busy, go on building warships and run the powder mills right up to the limit. There is bound to be a row so long as nations are piratical enough to take the waters of all the earth for their own and burglarize the entire face of the earth when they have the power.

Nations which want to trample down the earth with vast armies or plough through all the seas with their monster navies, are but twin grimaces when they glare at each other from beneath the cloak of vaunted virtue. Their tyrranical schemes clash and they fight over the spoils of the earth and the sea.

Behold, a nation prays and preys and prays. It is praying and watching and watching and preying. It shoots itself up and calls itself a Christian nation. What would a docile pagan nation call itself? All chaos yawns to swallow them up. It's a clash for cash. The golden calf of the Children of Israel in the wilderness was a watch charm alongside the huge idol of wealth for which men cut each other's throats or starve humanity, while entire nations, trying to beat each other to it, make the earth run red with blood. They cry out the name of God, but their real god is sordid wealth, the treasures of earth, the commerce of the seas—a deaf and dumb idol that hears no cry of anguish from humanity, and hears not the prayers of hypocrites.

This is the time when the lion is perfectly willing to lie down with the lamb, but the lamb must be on the inside of the lion in order to make everything perfectly satisfactory to the lion.

OUR MUNICIPAL QUANDARY

Having correctly diagnosed the case, it is always comparatively easy to apply the remedy. Therefore, we take courage from the apparently correct diagnosis which Representative Stacy has made of our municipal ills, comprehensively stated in an interview attributed to him in which he says: "It is palpable that something should be done for the city government; it is spending more money than it has income and a continuation of the present way will before long bankrupt the city."

Mr. Stacy further points out that there is now, or will be at the end of the fiscal year, a defict of about $75,000, which will have to be disposed of in some way. As the municipality has already well nigh exhausted its rescourse to bond issues, it is, therefore, apparent, as Mr. Stacy says, that there will have to be more economy in our administration of affairs.

Mr. Stacy thinks this end can best be attained by the application of the strictest business methods to our city government and as one way of attaining this most desirable end, he has hit upon the city manager plan, which has been successfully adopted by a number of municipalities, notably Dayton, Ohio, and of which he has made an exhaustive study since his recent election to the General Assembly.

There is no more reason why the affairs of the city cannot be managed along strictly business lines that why the Atlantic Coast Line or the half dozen splendid banks of the City of Wilmington are so managed. We take it that we want more business and less of politics to reach this end and if the city manager plan can give the desired results—and it seems it has done so in other cities—then why should not every good citizen give his endorsement to the idea promulgated by Mr. Stacy?

If there is something better, let's have that?

HOW THE WAR HURT US

German manufacturers have intimated that their demand for cotton this year will be about two-thirds of what it usually is. The question is, however, to get that two-thirds shipped to them. Great Britain and all other cotton consuming countries also will not be able to consume their usual amount of cotton.

In order to appreciate the ruinous effects of the war on trade, government statistics show that our exports to Germany last November amounted to only $42,168 compared with $48,72,784 in November the year before. In November we imported goods from Germany to the value of $11,920,680, compared with $14,256,993 in November, 1913. The tremendous falling off in our exports to Germany was caused by the action of Great Britain in placing nearly all our export commodities on the contraband list. Yet the hazzard of shipping also has been ruinous to the trade. In reviewing the trade of 1914, and accounting for the great demoralization of trade and credits, Dun's Review says:

"Since the beginning of the modern system of credits in the middle of the seventeenth century there has been nothing approaching in violence and extent the overwhelming convulsion of the market in 1914 as the result of the sudden outbreak of the European war. The United States, although a neutral country, suffered almost as much in a business way, as the nations actually engaged in the conflict. Naturally, as a result of the extraordinary events abroad, domestic trade suffered severe depression. As the year closed, however, so far had the markets adjusted themselves to a war basis that the great conflict abroad began to lose some of its overwhelming significance that our domestic problems came more to the front. Several developments served to mitigate the effects of the war. One was the institution of emergency measures. In finance nothing in history parallels the disorganization of the world's markets that was caused by the outbreak of the devastating war in Europe. Not in modern times, if ever has the international exchange situation been so completely demoralized as was the case immediately after the outbreak of the cataclysm abroad."

Bradstreet's also records the war as the cause of the world-wide collapse of trade, yet politcal economists like Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, are blaming it on the tariff. In South America, the result of the war has been more ruinous than it has in this country, but the Latin Americans have enough sense to blame it on the war. No doubt they are surprised that so-called smart Americans do not know any better than to blame it on the tariff.

A great flood of imports from foreign countries might hurt the domestic trade, but, like a high tariff aims to do, the war cut off imports, so the war was as good as a high tariff in preventing foreign competition with the United States in the home markets. Our biggest loss has been on exports, which neither a Republican nor a Democratic tariff would affect one way or the other, since that is the basis of most of our trade.

It is said the lynching statistics for the year show that only 52 persons were murdered by mobs during 1914. Of the victims, 49 were negroes and only three were whites. Louisiana and Mississippi are credited with 24 lynchings, or nearly 50 per cent of all the mob crime of the country. As bad as the 1914 lynching record was, it is said it was smaller than in any year since a record has been kept.

During last year $29,000,000 were spent in fighting the white plague in the United States. The war on tuberculosis is bound to bring changed conditions in a few years. Everybody ought to help in the fight, for it is for the benefit of everybody.

AS TO RAILROADS

Deserve to Be Let Alone, Says Charity and Children Editor.

Editor Archibald Johnson, of Charity and Children, published at Thomasville, and possibly one of the most able and clear-thinking writers of the State, in discussing the coming session of the North Carolina General Assembly, has the following:

"We sincerely hope our General Assembly will not add to the troubles of the railroads by interfering with their management. The unwise curtailment of control over these great and useful corporations has well nigh wrecked the railroad business, and checked the extension of lines that otherwise would be developing those sections of our State that are suffering for the want of transportation facilities. The wisest appointment Governor Craig has made was the selection of the men he placed on the commission to look over the whole situation and make its report as to what should be done. This commission, composed of as fair, able and honest men as the governor could find, went into a detailed and exhaustive investigation, and failed to find justification for the radical reductions proposed in the Justice act. Nobody has dared to accuse this commission of being unduly influenced by the railroads for they dare not do so. Let the Legislature take its cue from the report of this commission and govern itself accordingly. It has always seemed unwise to us for a Legislature composed of men wholly without experience in railroad management, to establish rates and rules for the government of a business about which they know no more than a cat; and the less a man knows about a thing as a rule, the more radical, dogmatic and intolerant he is. We are not a special pleader for the railroads. Only the other day we received a rasping from a railroad man for saying a few words about the wretched schedules a certain road maintained (or rather failed to maintain) but justice is justice and right is right, whether, a railroad or a deacon be involved. The railroads are in wreched financial condition. Many of them are on the verge of bankruptcy, and hostile and unreasonable legislation at a time like this might be the straw that breaks the camel's back. While the railroad companies have their faults, and often leave themselves liable to criticism, they are entitled to justice the same as anybody else."

CURRENT COMMENT.

"Hot water is said to be good for snake bites, but there are plenty of men who will argue that snake poison would get in its work while somebody is building a fire to get the water hot."—Wilmington Star. If this new treatment proves as good as it's cracked up to be a lot of men will be mad because it will furnish less excuse for snakes.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

After all, the Greater Charlotte club was able to make an auspicious bow to the new year. Capt. John A. Parker, the new president, fits in as a self-equipped man for the place, and his acceptance of the office serves to give a feeling of confidence as to the future of that important organization. He is thoroughly progressive in his ideas and has the energy to push them to accomplishment. The Observer believes that under Captain Parker's management the Great Charlotte club will be at all times alert to the opportunities for the advancement of Charlotte's material interests that knock at the club's door every morning in the year.—Charlotte Observer.

We mentioned the other day that Mr. R. H. Buckingham refused a bale of cotton for a hog weighing about 300 pounds. Why? because he knew that even at 12 cents the pork was worth more than the cotton. Now if Mr. Buckingham were to cut up his hog, making sausage and liver pudding and selling off the other choice parts separately, he would realize more than 12 cents a pound. We doubt, however, if a farmer by holding his cotton is going to realize more than 7 cents a pound after paying insurance, warehouse charges and interest and allowing for the loss in weight. Does anyone suppose that it costs Mr. Buckingham as much to raise his 300-pound hog as it did Mr. C to raise his 500-pound bale of cotton? Why certainly not. If it had, fresh pork would be selling on the street, by the whole hog, at 25 cents per pound.—Fayetteville Observer.

The Southern cotton grower may not feel like joining in the general agricultural jubilation over the best year ever, but he is not nearly so badly off as he imagines. If the price of cotton is low, the amount of cotton is enormous, and the value is $519,000,000. It has only been delayed in its outward movement; it is now leaving the country freely. In spite of a loss of $300,000,000 in the real value of the cotton crop, the aggregate value of farm products is not much below $10,000,000,000, and runs $83,000,000 above the unprecedented figures for last year. Corn is worth $10,000,000 more than last year; wheat is worth $268,000,000 more; oats $60,000,000 more, and all animal products were much higher in value, with very slight increase of production, except in the case of sheep and swine. War may delay, but it can't prevent, the general prosperity that so good an agricultural report promises.—Philadelphia Record.

Rockingham county is far removed from the center of the State, but that does not prevent the county claiming to be central in a more important respect. The Observer believes that Rockingham is to develop into the center of the cattle industry of North Carolina. The efforts of Mr. B. Frank Mebane in that direction have been rewanded with remarkable success in the past year, and through the recent cattle shows attention has been directed to Rockingham county from all directions. With the development of cattle raising there has followed a movement to bring in a class of thrifty people for the farms, and a personal visit has been secured from the Commisioner of Immigration, himself. In and around the territory embraced by the Spray cattle-growing demonstrations, this government official will find some of the finest prospects in the United States and the knowledge which he will gain of conditions and opportunities will undoubtedly be of immense influence in that part of the State. And word coming out of Spray of things undertaken and results secured will serve as an inspiration to cattle raising all over North Carolina.—Charlotte Observer.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH IN 1914

In its annual review of railroad building in the South in 1914, the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, says:

Railroad construction in the South during the year 1914 shows a great decline as compared with other years, the annual review made by the Manufacturers' Record, and which is here presented, displaying nearly a 50 per cent decrease in comparison with 1913 and a much greater falling off when contrasted with the amount of work done when railroad conditions were normal. Indeed, the mileage for last year is much smaller than in any year during the last third of a century. It is less than one-half of the average annual mileage built during the last 33 years. In the South this year there have been built 887 miles of new line, or 798 miles less than last year. With Missouri and Oklahoma included, as they always are in this yearly survey of what has been done, the total of construction is 911 miles, a falling off of 842 miles compared with 1913. It is also remarkable that the prospect of new line construction for 1915 is very slender, there being a total of only 523 miles which will probably be built in the South, or 576 miles, including Missouri and Oklahoma. Contrasting these figures with last year's review, there is a decline of 1,006 miles shown by the first and of 1,030 miles by the second grouping.

The wide depression existing in the railroad world is impressively reflected in the results for the year. A year ago it was expected that in round figures 1,550 miles would be built in the South and something more than 1,600 miles in the entire section under consideration. Now the outlook for 1915 shows that hardly more than one-third of those estimates are now to be expected, and that, too, with small show of realization, this after a careful cutting out from the summarized figures of all propositions mentioned in the detailed reports of construction here attached, which, although contemplated, appear improbable of execution owing to the pressure upon railroad enterprises and the more or less unsettled conditions in financial lines. The prospect is that 1915 will add much less than 1914—small as this has been—to the total of railroads built in this country.

Florida leads the list of states with the largest amount of new mileage, displacing Texas, which has led the line for a number of years, but which now, for one year at least, takes second place. The total in Florida is 203 miles and in Texas 138 miles. North Carolina falls into third place with 84 miles, this having been her position a year ago, and Tennessee is fourth, but it is not worth while to observe the rank of each state according to the amount of new track built, because conditions have been so unusual that the figures are robbed of significance other than that they emphasize the disposition of capital to hold aloof from railroad enterprises until there is more prospect of the lines making money enough to attract investors.

Herewith is appended a table showing the amount of new line built. Most of the data upon which it is based, as well as that for the further details of construction which follow the table, came from official sources. Only new main line and branches are considered in the review, second track and sidings being omitted. The figures show in miles and hundredths of miles the work accomplished in 1914 and what is contemplated for 1915.

States	1914	1915
Alabama	13.00	108.00
Arkansas	69.00	24.00
Florida	203.06	78.35
Georgia	15.00	37.00
Kentucky	58.30	15.00
Louisiana	38.75	24.00
Maryland	5.16	.....
Mississippi	25.22	.....
Missouri	5.50	.....
North Carolina	84.00	70.00
Oklahoma	19.00	48.50
South Carolina	57.00	.....
Tennessee	75.80	23.00
Texas	138.10	55.50
Virginia	44.75	23.00
West Virginia	59.89	70.30
	911.26	576.65

THE NEW YEAR.

Advise Not to Make Resolutions, But Live Ideals.

(Jerome P. Fleischman, in Old Bay Line Magazine.)

Another milestone along the road to Eternity!

Well, what of it? Just this:

Nineteen fifteen holds 365 days of 24 hours each, in which we can strive to be better men and women. That's a big job, if undertaken seriously.

I don't take much stock in New Year resolutions. The man who has to wait for some special occasion to set down all his faults, strike a balance and determine to "cut out" this and that, will forget the resolve as soon as the occasion for it has passed on.

Character isn't built in a day. It's a slow process. It takes time and will power and application and earnestness.

Don't let us make any resolutions this January 1. Let's get it into our heads hard and fast that to be better men and women we must have better thoughts and higher ideals every day.

Then let us set about cultivating the habit of trying, in all of the little and big affairs of life to "do unto others as we would have them do unto us," and let us see that we do only the things that will help us realize our improved vision.

If we haven't a real desire to amount to more in the sight of God, in our own estimation and in the opinion of others, a one-day resolve isn't going to get us anywhere.

We've got to stick to this business of making over.

Let's begin now and hang on.

FOR HEADACHE TAKE BRO-MAL-GINE

HITS THE SPOT

SAFE ABSOLUTELY

5c AT FOUNTAINS

10c, 25c AND 50c BOTTLES

CUT PRICES

We may Cut the Prices, But Never the Quality on our Clean, Live, Smooth Casting. Grate Bars. Pinions. Gears. Columns, and All Classes made for Builders, Water Works, Street Drains, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock of Boilers, Engines and Pumps in the city Pleased to serve you.

Wilmington Iron Works

"THE IRON MEN."

ORANGE AND WATER STS.

KEEP COMFORTABLE

BY SUPPLYING YOURSELF FROM OUR STOCK OF WINTER NECESSITIES, CONSISTING OF

Oil Heating Stoves, Oak Coal Stoves, Hot Blast Coal Stoves, Self-Feeding Coal Stoves, Open Franklin Stoves, Wood Heating Stoves of Several Varieties.

Portable Grates, Improved Brick Set Grates, with Double Draft Dampers, Andirons, Coal Hods, Weather Strip.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.

Purcell Building Wilmington, N. C.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Let the Cape Fear Machine Works fix that Engine, Boiler, Stack, and All That Machinery that Might Run Better.

Wire, Write or 'Phone Us.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

——FOOT OF CHURCH ST.——

WE WISH OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

BETTER TIMES

Will be Yours, if you purchase your Supplies from Us during 1915.

Love & Woody

Wholesale Grocers

Phone 809.

Try our "Hot" Supper Rolls, Vienna, French, Hotel, Pockets and Parker House. Phone 626. Farris' Bakery. 6t

(Advertisement.)

—PEANUT BAGS FOR SALE
—CANNED PEACHES, APPLES,
—PEARS, TOMATOES, Just Arrived
—RAISINS, COCOANUTS, APPLES,
—CANDIES.
—FULL STOCK FANCY AND HEAVY GROCERIES, ZINC BUCKETS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS, NAILS.
—COTTON SEED HULLS AND MEAL.

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226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

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General Practice.

DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.

508 Market St. 'Phone 2285.

OFFICE HOURS:

9--11 A. M. 2:30--4:30

MUST PRODUCER PAY LICENSE TAX TO SELL

Mr. J. P. Herring Will Take Matter to Courts.

County Farm Demonstrator Has Himself Arrested on Charge of Selling Pork—Wants Matter Settled Once for All.

The question of selling fresh meat in less than a quarter without paying a license tax still hangs fire and Mr. J. P. Herring, county farm demonstrator, says that he has reliable information that the wholesale price of pork has decreased two cents a pound within the last several weeks. In order to settle the proposition, Mr. Herring killed one of his own hogs, grown on his farm in East Wilmington, cut it up into sizes that would meet the needs of the average customer, brought it to the city Saturday and sold a part of it in the vicinity of the City Market House. He was indicted in due form by Mr. A. F. Cox, one of the clerks at the market house, who swore out a warrant at the police station, charging him with selling fresh meat in less than a quarter without paying a license tax as required by a city ordinance.

Mr. Herring will appear before Recorder Brooke G. Empie this morning and will ask him to pass judgment in the matter. He says that he is going to test the matter out in the courts and have it definitely determined whether or not one who grows his hogs, kills them himself, and brings them to market can do so without paying a license tax.

Three negroes were arrested several weeks ago on a charge of selling fresh meat in quantities smaller than a quarter in the vicinity of the City market house on South Front street without paying the proper license tax. They were arraigned before the Recorder, they being represented by L. Clayton Grant, Esq., and County Solicitor Peschau appearing for the State. After hearing the arguments of the attorneys, Recorder Empie asked the lawyers to hand in written briefs. It it understood that these will be filed this week.

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The matter was brought up more than a year ago and several were indicted. They were convicted of violating a city ordinance but judgment was left open and stopped there. The question is one not only of deep interest to the farmers and the dealers in the city but also to the consumers.

The dealers, of course, feel that since they have to pay a high license tax that they are due some protection while the farmers feel that if they grow hogs they should be able to sell where they can get the best prices without having to pay a license for doing so.

The sanitary feature enters into the case or can be brought into it. The Health Department has made certain regulations for the selling of meats, one of which is that it shall be inspected by the city meat inspector. It is claimed that when pork is cut up into less than quarter sizes that it makes it a hard matter to determine whether or not it has been inspected, and it is also pointed out that meat sold from wagons in small quantities is not likely to be as sanitary as that sold from markets which have been especially prepared for such a purpose. However, the question that Mr. Herring wants settled once for all just now is that of paying a license tax.

Since the negroes were indicted several weeks ago there has been no meat sold from carts in less sizes than a quarter and Mr. Herring says that it seems that this has caused the wholesale price of meat to decrease two cents a pound.

MUCH INTEREST IN SCOUTS

Three Wilmington Boys Have Attained Highest Degree in Work

Troops No 1 Boy Scouts of America connected with the Y. M. C. A. has made great progress in the first three months since being organized. Already three of the boys have reached the highest degree that can be won under the present state of orgianzation in the city. The boys winning these honors were Howard Penton, Carl Mahler and Harry Tucker.

In order to win the degree of first class the boy has to pass in a creditable manner the following tests. Swim fifty yards; earn and deposit at least $2 in a public bank; send and receive a message by semaphore 16 letters a minute; make a round trip alone to a point seven miles distant; know advanced first aid for injured; methods for panic prevention; what to do in case of fire and ice accidents, for gas and electric accidents; how to help in case of runaway horse; mad dog or snake bite, treatment for dislocations, unconsciousness, poisoning, fainting apohlexy, sunstroke; heat exhaustion and freezing, know treatment for sunburn, ivy poisoning; bites and stings, nose bleeds earache, toothache, inflamation or grit in eye, cramps, chills, demonstrate artificial respiration; prepare and cook in the open bread, hunter's stew and pancakes; draw and read a map correctly; use an axe for felling and trimming light timbar; Describe fully from observation ten trees, ten flowers or ten birds and have knowledge of at least three constellations and be able to find the North star; Put into practice all of the scout laws, and enlist and train another boy.

Besides these three boys there are several who have passed the next highest degree. These are called second class boys. William Ek; Joe James Waddill and William Mahler; have attained this next highest honor.

With the organization of the Lion Patrol with Harry Tucker as patrol Leader the troops has reached its maximan enrottment. While this is the only troop ever to be organized in the city, steps will soon be taken to organize the movement here in an efficient way in order to handle the expected rapid growth of the movement.

New Seaboard Schedule.

As will be seen by the schedule, published, officially elsewhere in today's paper, effective yesterday, there has been a change in the departure of the Seaboard Air Line train in the afternoon from 3 to 4:30 o'clock. This change has been rumored for some time and is made so that this train can take care of travel developing between Hamlet and Charlotte for train that has been discontinued on account of the general depression everywhere.

Have you joined the 1915 Savings Club at the American National Bank?
(Advertisement) tf

BUSY WEEK AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Many Took Advantage of Gymnasium During Christmas Vacation—Results of Tournaments.

The boys and men at the Y. M. C. A. were kept busy during the past week, especially the boys, as they were off on a school holiday vacation and could spend more time at the association building. Besides the regular work there was a high school class basketball tournament played off in the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday. The preliminary games were played off on Wednesday morning, the first one between the Freshmen and the Juniors and went to the Junior team by a 27 to 21 score. The second game was between the Sophomores and the Seniors and went to the Seniors by a 26 to 14 score.

Then the finals were played off on Thursday morning between the Juniors and the Seniors. The game was hot and fast and after 40 minutes of hard playing went to the Juniors by a 50 to 44 score. Hanby, who guarded for the winners was easily the star, he having put up an ideal game at guard and succeeded in between times in dropping the ball into the basket counting up 16 points for his team. This man will make the local high school team and with his heady guarding will help his team toward the State championship in basketball. Norman Shepherd, for the Seniors, was easily the fastest man on the floor in the game and did lots of fast passing and was in almost all the plays that ended in field baskets The tournament went to the Juniors.

On Tuesday afternoon the Junior Preps held their weekly classified athletic games with the following results: Harvard ,the league leaders, played against the Navy, team and took all three events in one, two, three order and strngthened their lead over the Carlisle team which holds second place in the standing. The basketball game ended in a 3 to 2 score and then the Harvard won the relay and the broad jump. The second basketball game between Carlisle and Yale went to the Carlisle team and was easy, the score being 12 to 0, then on the track the Carlisle team took both the relay and the jump making three straights.

The Junior Prep Classified Athletic League standing is as follows:

	Points.
Harvard	1111.9
Carlisle	996.2
Navy	947.1
Yale	719.6

The Juniors played off their weekly league games on Thursday afternoon with the following results: Davidson won the basketball game from Wake Forest by a shutout score, it being 4 to 0 and took the relay by three yards and the broad jump by five feet, thus making a clean up. The second basketball game between A. & M. and North Carolina went to North Carolina by a 9 to 8 score but A. & M. took both the relay and the broad jump.

The Junior Classified Athletic League standing is as follows:

	Points.
Davidson	651.13
Wake Forrest	566.51
North Carolina	522.57
A. & M.	328.34

There were 4,871 men and boys who used physical privileges at the Y. M. C. A. during the past month. The above number includes those attending the regular class work or some of the recreative and competitive games, handball or individual work. There were 1,805 who attended the regular classes, 1,416 played basketball, handball, volley ball or took part in the athletic events, 1,650 came in for individual work in the gym or to take a shower.

North Carolina Railroad.

The board of directors of the North Carolina Railway Company, will meet today noon at the Stonewall Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Hugh MacRae, of this city, is a member of the board and will attend the Charlotte meeting today.

GREEK CHRISTMAS THIS WEEK

Observance Begins Thursday and Will Last Three Days—Wednesday is Day of Fasting.

The large colony of Greeks in this city, or at least those of the Greek Catholic church faith, will observe Christmas, which by the old Julian calendar, falls on January 7, with the ceremonies and other exercises incident to that faith.

As it is observed in the larger cities and in a more or less elaborate way in the smaller centers of Greek colonization, the celebration of the Nativity lasts three days. The day previous to the anniversary, from sunrise until 6 o'clock at night, is a fast day. Then in every home the holy supper is served, a bountiful meal, with three or four extra plates set at each table that any poor person who wants food may find a place at the festive board.

The extra places for the poor are a compulsory rite and universally observed, as is the custom of having in every home a replica of the manger at Bethlehem—in it straw and blessed garments—before which prayers are said. The holy supper over, Christmas is ushered in at midnight with services in the churches.

This year's services here, as elsewhere, are to be marked by a certain solemnity, because of the great war. Thousands of Greek Catholics in this country have fathers, sons, brothers, or other relatives upon the battlefields abroad. There will be masses for those killed in battle, for those made widows an dorphans by the war, and for those who are separated by it from their loved ones.

SPECIAL EPIPHANY SERVICES

Annual Exercises by Woman's Auxiliary at St. John's Church.

The annual Epiphany services at St. John's Episcopal church by the Woman's Auxiliary will take place at the Parish house Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. These services have come to attract much interest and the public is cordially invited to attend. The exercises this year promise to be more attractive than ever before.

Special emphasis will be made on the visit of the Wise Men, this part of the exercises being with tsereopticon slides. There will also be several tableaux. The cutting of the Twelfth Night cake and the crowning of the queen of the evening, according to an old custom, will be one of the special features of the service.

TEXT OF PROPOSED BILL

Measure Requiring Deeds to be Submitted to County Auditor May be Passed by Legislature.

Carrying out the recommendations of County Auditor John A. Orrell, and also embodying his own ideas gained from his experience as county attorney, Representative W. P. Stacy has drawn a bill for passage by the Legislature, designed to have all deeds submitted to the county attorney before being turned over to the Register of Deeds for recording.

The purpose in this is two-fold, first in order to give the auditor an opportunity to ascertain, when realty transfers are made, if there are any back taxes against the property, and second to enable him to keep a record of the transfer on the tax books, thus eliminating the confusion often caused at tax listing time.

The text of the bill, as now constituted is as follows:

"An Act to Regulate the Making and Recording of Real Estate Transfers and the Collection of Back Taxes in the County of New Hanover.

"The General Assembly of North Carolina Do Enact:

"Section 1. That every deed, mortgage or instrument conveying real estate, situate in New Hanover county, or any interest therein, shall contain a recital of the name, or names, of the party, or parties, from whom the grantor, or grantors, in said deed, mortgage, or instrument of conveyance, acquired said property; or, in lieu thereof, in every such deed, mortgage, or instrument conveying real estate, situate in New Hanover county, or any interest therein, reference shall be made to the last instrument of record under which the grantor, or grantors, in said deed, mortgage, or instrument of conveyance, claim title to, or interest in, said property. Provided, however, this section shall apply only to real estate conveyances which are required to be registered in the office of the Register of Deeds; and shall not apply to wills, judgments, decrees and instruments recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

"Section 2. That before any deed, mortgage, or instrument conveying real estate, situate in New Hanover county, or any interest therein, is filed for registration, in the office of the Register of Deeds, it shall be presented to the county auditor, who shall ascertain if any State and county taxes are then due on the property to be converyed; and it shall be his duty to require the payment of all such taxes before entering said transfer; and when all such taxes have been paid, or it be found that no State and county taxes are then due on said property, the auditor, or his deputy, shall make the necessary transfer on the tax books, by entering the property in the name of the grantee, or grantees, and making record of the transfer opposite the name of the grantor, or grantors; and he shall attach to said deed, mortgage, or real estate conveyance, a certificate signed by the auditor, or his deputy, in form substantially as follows:

"'Transfer entered on tax books; and State and county taxes due on the property, described in the foregoing instrument, have been paid up to and including the taxes due for the year 19——.

"'Let this certificate be registered with said instrument.

"'This the —— day of —— 190—.

"'——————,

"'County Auditor.'"

"Section 3. The Register of Deeds shall not accept deeds, mortgages, or real estate conveyances for registration, without the auditor's certificate, as provided in Section 2 of this act, which certificate shall be registered with the instrument to which it is attached; and said certificate, when registered, shall have the effect of discharging the property, described in the instrument with which it is registered, from the lien of any and all back taxes due to the State and county thereon; and said certificate shall further operate as an absolute bar to any sale, suit or action that may thereafter be had or brought to subject said property to the payment of any such back taxes.

"Section 4. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 5. This act shall apply only to New Hanover county.

"Section 6. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after the first day of May, 1915."

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH THIS AFTERNOON

No Changes in Personnel of Body or Health Organization are Likely

The annual meeting of the New Hanover County Board of Health will be held in the offices of the health department at the court house this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, at which time members will be elected to succeed Dr. C. P. Bolles and Dr. J. B. Cranmer, the two medical members, whose terms have expired. It is understood that Drs. Bolles and Cranmer will be elected to succeed themselves. In addition to the medical members the Board is composed of Mr. M. S. Willard, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners; Prof. Washington Catlett, county superintendent of schools, and Mayor P. Q. Moore, all of whom hold office on the Board through the positions they occupy in the city and county government, and they elect the medical members.

It is also understood that no changes will be made this year in the personnel of the appointive officers and employees of the health department, and that all those now serving will continue to do so through this year.

PREPARING FOR LETTUCE

New Hanover Truckers Preparing Land for Spring Crops.

With favorable weather conditions, the planting of lettuce will begin in two weeks. New Hanover truckers are busy preparing their lands for the growing of lettuce and other plants although the bad weather of the last several weeks has made it practically impossible to do much work. Turnips, collards, spinach and a few winter cabbages are being sold on the local market though none of these products are being shipped to other points.

Representatives of the different local organizations of truckers in the county will meet in Wilmington tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpost of effecting a permanent county organization to provide better marketing facilities. There will be seven directors, five of whom have already been selected, one from each precinct organization, who will formulate plans and will secure a sales agent to have entire charge of the marketing of lettuce and other products that are shipped from this territory.

THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN

Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells Heard by Large Congregation at First Presbyterian Church Yesterday.

"The Hope That is in You," a clause from First Peter, 3:15, was the subject and the text of a helpful sermon by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning. This was the first time he had preached since he was called out of the city several weeks ago, and he was greeted by a large congregation. The Communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated following the sermon.

Hope is not mere expectancy, Dr. Wells stated, for we expect sorrow and grief, yet we do not hope for it. It is not desire, for the poor man may desire millions, but he does not hope for them. It may be defined as expectancy, plus desire. While mere human hope is one of the most sacred and most highly cherished things that man has, the hope spoken of in the text is a higher hope than this.

Dr. Wells said that he could not better define the kind of hope to which reference was made than by calling attention to the graphic description that Carlyle has written of the death of John Knox. "Hast thou hope?" that famous preacher was asked, as he lay upon his bed and was about to expire. Too weak to speak, he pointed his hand towards Heaven and his brave spirit passed out of its mortal body.

The speaker stated that it was not his purpose to attempt to define hope, or to give the source of it, but to show its object.

In the first place there is the hope of holiness. Every sincere Christian is deeply conscious of his sinfulness which he regards with loathsomeness. The longing of a true Christian is not for the pearly gates and a golden crown, but for deliverance from his sin that he may be purified, that he may day by day be enabled to grow in grace. The Psalmist has well expressed it in the words, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in His likeness."

The hope of immortality is another of the cherished hopes of the Christian. We have the words of St. Paul, in which he plainly and explicitly states that the mortal shall put on immortality. All nature points towards immortality of man. Metaphysics shows us that the mind of man is a unity, that it is a monad, indivisible and incompoundable, and yet death divides the body, and it perishes into dust. Death cannot, therefore, annihilate the soul, which cannot be divided.

Ethis makes us see that somewhere, somehow, justice shall be done, since it is not attained in this life. All the emotions urge us to desire immortality, and history shows us that all the people of the past have believed that they would live again. But, after all, the highest proof is in God's word. The fact of Christ is the fact of immortality, and He teaches that when the end comes we shall not lie down to crumble into dust, but that the soul shall live forever.

The hope of the resurrection when the immortal soul shall be reunited with the body, is a hope that Christians have ample reason for believing in because it is taught in the Bible, not only in the New Ttestament but is referred to in the Old Testament, and Christ also arose from the dead.

Finally the Christian has the hope of eternal glory. The Lord takes the most precious and the most beautiful things in the world and makes them the figures of the glory that the Christian shall experience. How incomparable are many of the scenes on earth, and if we have such glory on earth, what may not the Christian hope for in the world to come. It staggers the imagination of man to even attempt to portray in words what must be that wonderful glory referred to in the New Testament as "Christ in you, the hope of glory."

COURT WILL CONVENE TODAY

One Week Criminal Term With Judge Whedbee Presiding—Murder Case on the Docket

Judge H. W. Whedbee, of Greensville, N. C. will preside over a one-week term of Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases which will convene this morning at 10 o'clock. The term originally was to have been of two weeks duration, with the latter half devoted to civil matters, but by unanimous decision of the local bar it has been decided not to hold court next week. The criminal docket is not a lengthy one, and with good progress it is possible that the entire week may not be needed to clear it up.

One murder case will come up for trial at this term of court. Jim Hansley, colored, is charged with killing Joe Hewlett, white, at the home of the former near Seagate a short time prior to the holidays. Hansley, who came to the city the next morning to give himself up, is in jail awaiting trial.

Another case of more than the ordinary interest is that against Mr. Jos. A Price, secretary and treasurer of the Independent Club, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the maintenance of a club where intoxicating liquors are alleged to have been handled in violation of the prohibition law. Mr. Price was found guilty in the Recorder's court and judgment was suspended on payment of the costs. From this decision he took an appeal to Superior Court. At the last term the case was set for trial, but was postponed on the day on which it was to have been taken up. The defense requested the postponement on account of the absence of a material witness. The case will be tried at this term, it is expected.

George Mintz, a 16-year-old white boy, is charged with the capital offense of burglary, and is in jail without privilege of bond, awaiting trial at this term of court.

The jurors summoned for the week are as follows: R. F. Lewis, C. C. Porter, A. W. Pate, M. Baxley, L. A. Bangle, E. W. Ward, George Sloan, W. E. Springer, Frank Herbst, J. T. Moore H. E. Walton, S. E. Brock, T. Bonham, J. S. Potter, R. F. Coleman, P. A. Yarborough, E. F. Lewis, E. S. Knight, S. W. Loftin, H. J. Russell, M. Pittman, E. O. Toomer, J. B. Piner, S. O. Frink, James Peter, John Blanton, W. T. Canady, D. W. Coleman, F. S. Burr, W. T. Farriss, J. M. Hewlett, T. M. Hall, W. P. Duncan, E. W. Mohr, P. K. Meeks, R. A. Carrier.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

WE HAVE ARRIVED AT THE GATEWAY OF 1915——

Let us start off with a spring in our step, a strong, steady purpose, and a song in our hearts.

LET'S MAKE it a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR—

It's a pretty good old world, anyway. Let's make the Most of it. So, with a growing account in the bank and a smile on the face, the battle of 1915 is Half Won!

May we See You Often, and Help You Win the Other Half!

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET

The Ramblings Of A Rambler

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.
But he who is in battle slain
Can never rise to fight again."

Back in our school days we remember that this rhyme was one of the selections given us to dissect and to tell the construction of the different words, phrases and clauses. However, we have quoted it here not for the purpose of analysis and parsing but because it expresses aptly the sentiment of many people of the present day. It gives the feeling of those who believe in living the easiest way possible and enjoying as much of the good things of life as they can.

This is not a day of martyrs though to be sure there are many men who would willingly die for their country or who would give up all that they possess for the truth as they see it. But this has not been the tendency of recent years. Men are now waking up, however, to a keener realization of the meaning of life and as a consequence are more willing to stake their all on what they deem to be really worth while.

Especially in politics has it been customary to get on the band wagon. There are many men willing to fight if they have the crowd back of them but too few who are ready to stand up for the truth as they see it when the crowd goes the other way. There are too many men in public life who will stand up and make a bold fight for some principle and when they see that they are destined to be defeated quickly fly to cover. Their philosophy is summed up in the hope that they may live to fight another day.

No man likes to go down in bitter defeat and no man is looking for it, but it is infinitely better to do that than to sacrifice all that is worth while for a mess of pottage. It is better to die a hero than to live a cowardly life.

Man is different from the brute only to extent that he possesses those ideals of true manhood that make life worth living. It is not all of life to live nor all of death to die. Much depends upon the way we live and also upon the way in which we die. At the best it is but for a short time that men are privileged to live on the earth and if they fail to exercise their God given powers in the service of mankind they fail miserably.

What can be the use of living to fight another day, if we fail in the present struggle? Why wait until some future day to be a hero, if the privilege is given us to be one today? And if failure comes, why fight on and on.

In public life today as well as in private life there comes the challenge for us to be men as never before. It is a day of big problems, bigger than ever before in the world's history. It is not confined to National affairs; there is much to be done in a local way. These problems can never be solved by men who constantly work for their own selfish designs. They must be solved by men who are willing to sacrifice all, if need be.

The Vital Books.

William Dean Howells in his "My Mark Twain" ascribes a part of the great success achieved by that writer to the fact that he was always reading vital books. "It might be some-out-of-the-way book," Howells writes, "but it had the root of human matter in it; a volume of great trials; one of the supreme autobiographies; a signal passage of history, a narrative of travel, a story of captivity, which gave him life at first hand."

In the same volume he characterizes Mark Twain as the sole, incomparable, the Lincoln of our literature. In this day of slush and worse than slush it is refreshing to learn that the man who of all the writers in America has done most to immortalize American literature was not a man who wasted his time with the cheap, commonplace drivel of some of his contemporaries.

There is much food for thought in the suggestion that the reading of the volumes that dealt with life as it is in the rough instead of the refined, sensuous stuff that parades itself in an endless chain from year to year helped to make Mark Twain what he was. It is not unusual, however, for the same has been true of every man who has ever achieved anything of prominence in any line.

To know human nature is an absolute necessity for him who would succeed in life in any occupation, and one of the best ways in which to do this is by reading vital books.

God and Nature

For a Monday morning sermon the Rambler thinks that the following from John Muir's "My First Summer in The Sierras" will make good reading:

'I should like to dwell with them forever. Here with bread and water I should be content. Even if not allowed to roam and climb, tethered to a stake or tree in some meadow or grove, even then I should be content forever. Bathed in such beauty, watching the expressions ever varying on the faces of the mountains, watching the stars, which here have a glory that the lowlander never dreams of, watching the circling seasons, listening to the songs of the waters and winds and birds would be endless pleasure. And what glorious cloudlands I should see, storms and calms —a new heaven and a new earth every day, aye and new inhabitants. And how many visitors I should have. I feel sure I should not have one dull moment. And why should this appear extravagant? It is only common sense, a sign of health, genuine, natural, all-awake health. One should be at an endless Godful play, and what speeches and music and acting and scenery and sights! Sun, moon, stars, auroras; creation just beginning, the morning stars still singing together and all the sons of God shouting for joy."

EDUCATE YOUR BOY OR GIRL —NOW—

THE SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IS THE ONE WHERE THE ESSENTIALS OF BUSINESS ARE TAUGHT WITH ABSOLUTE THOROUGHNESS.

THAT SCHOOL IS SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, OF WILMINGTON, N. C., UNDER ITS NEW HEAD, PROF. G. P. JONES, C. P. A.

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RATES COVER MEALS AND BERTH ON STEAMER

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SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Evelyn McNeil, of Lumberton, is visiting Misses Louise and Myrtle Pope Stephens, at 909 Chestnut street.

* * *

Mr. S. F. Highsmith and family have returned from Wallace, N. C. where they spent the Christmas holidays with relatives.

* * *

Mrs. R. N. Murphy, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. B. F. Boykin, during the holidays, has returned to her home in Washington, D. C.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of Sorosis will be held in the club rooms on North Third street Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The executive committee will meet at 3:30 o'clock.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Annie Bagby, who was operated on for appendicitis at the James Walker Memorial Hospital last Tuesday, will be glad to know that she is getting along as well as could be expected.

* * *

Passengers on the Clyde Steamship Cherokee, which arrived yesterday afternoon, included Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Murphy and Mr. M. Nanookean.

* * *

Mr. W. P. Toon, Jr., a popular young Wilmingtonian, now a student at the Westminster School, Rutherfordton, N. C., has returned to his studies, after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Toon, No. 516 Princess street.

* * *

A special feature of the service at St. Paul's Lutheran church yesterday was a violin solo by Prof. E. Barbey with Mrs. Schulken as accompanist on the organ. Mr. Barbey is a splendid musician and his solo was greatly enjoyed by the large congregation present at the service.

* * *

INTERESTING MEETING OF DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 2.—Several delegates from out of town were in the city Friday to attend a meeting of the David Williams Chapter, D. A. R., which was held at the home of Mrs. John Swisher where an interesting programme was enjoyed. The meeting was called to order with prayer by Miss Lucy Farrior, followed by an interesting paper, "Colonial Christmas," by Miss Eunice Taylor. After which Miss Madeline Ellsworth read a clipping, "'Remember the Heroic Dead," written by the State regent, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem. This was followed by a most interesting paper, "An Historic Spot in the Old North State," read by Miss Ella Gulley. A letter from Miss Smallwood, chairman of Patriotic Memorial school committee, was read by Miss Annie Farrior for which a donation to Memorial Continental hall fund was made.

By motion of Mrs. Henley a message of greeting for the New Year was sent to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson from this chapter.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Charles F. Taylor, regent; Mrs. A. W. Wells, honorable vice regent; Miss Lucy Farrior, first vice regent; Mrs. Fred Mintz, of Mount Olive, second vice regent; Mrs. Ben Southerland, third vice regent; Mrs. John Swisher, treasurer; Mrs. John N. Johnson, corresponding secretary; Miss Eunice Taylor, registrar; Mrs. M. T. Breazeale, historian; Mrs. T. A. Henley, loving deeds officer.

* * *

SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN FAYETTEVILLE

Fayetteville, Jan. 2.—At "Fairview," her beautiful home on Haymount, Mrs. William Morgan is entertaining a number of young ladies from Red Springs at a house party in honor of her son, Mr. William Morgan. The attractive guests are, Misses Dixon Vardell, Allie Pearsall, Allie Johnson, Louise Dixon and Margaret Dixon. Wednesday evening a surprise party was given young Mr. Morgan and his guests by a number of the young set, who were as follows: Misses Louise Bruton, Mary Bruton, Mary Starr Cook, Katherine Renalds, Juanita Davis, Sarah Tolar, Katherine White, of Augusta and Emma Gwaltney Pemberton; Jonathan Currie, Joe Hardison, Allen Poe, Ray Ewing, Robert Nolley, John H. Cook, Joseph Huske, Caldwell Huske, Duncan Shaw, William Holt, Murphy Currie and Robert Tolar. The evening was much enjoyed by the young participants. A "Salawagnude" party was the amusement, guests progressing from table to table. Mrs. Morgan served a hot supper at the conclusion of the games.

Mrs. S. H. MacRae entertained the Wednesday Morning Bridge Club at her handsome home on Haymount Wednesday morning of this week. In addition to the club members Mrs. Justin E. White and Miss Kate Broadfoot were guests of Mrs. Broadfoot. Bridge was played from noon until 2:30. At the latter hour a beautiful luncheon was served. Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, Jr., won the club prize. The place cards bore original toasts appropriate to each guest.

In honor of her niece, Miss Rebecca Kyle, of Norfolk, Va., Miss Harriet Haigh entertained Wednesday afternoon at her Haymount home. Miss Kyle is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. T. D. Haigh, and of her aunt during the holidays. Sixteen guests were present, and at Bridge Miss Belle Tillinghast, was awarded the prize for top score.

Wednesday morning Miss Jean Pemberton was hostess to a small number of friends at a most informal affair in compliment to Miss Emma Greer, of Roanoke, Va., who is the guest of Mrs. Archer Boogher at St. John's rectory.

* * *

FITZGERALD-COOPER NUPTIALS PAST WEEK AT CLINTON, N. C.

Clinton, N. C., Jan. 3.—A most beautiful wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning in Clinton, when Miss Margaret Fenimore Cooper was united in marriage to Mr. Bard Edrington Fitzgerald, of Gretna, Va. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper, in the presence of a few of the most intimate friends of the family, and relatives of the bride and groom from a distance. The attractive home, so beautifully decorated for the reception of the night before with quantities of pink roses, white narcissi, and red carnations and smilax, was an ideal setting for the loving young bride.

Before the ceremony began sweet music was made by Miss Pocahontas Britt, of Kinston, aunt of Miss Cooper, with Messrs. Lee and Giddens, of Clinton, on piano, violin and flute, and accompanied by them, Miss Katherine Fitzgerald, of Gretna, Va., sang her way straight to the hearts of all her listeners. Then to the strains of Mendelssohn's came the wedding party from the upper hall down the stairs, crossing diagonally to the other side of the room where an altar had been made of smilax and tall vases of red carnations. Leading the way came the groom with his best man, Mr. Harold Vaden, of Gretna, Va., followed by the handsome little nephew of the bride, John Phil Cooper dressed in a black velvet suit, and carrying the ring in a white satin pillow. Next came the dame of honor, Mrs. George Marion Cooper, gowned in wistaria cloth and bearing an armful of white carnations and ferns. Then the bride accompanied by her brother, Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, U. S. N., of Savannah, Ga., in full uniform, was very lovely in her going-away suit of plum colored cloth, with hat and gloves to match, and carrying a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the bride, the Rev. John Thomas, of Clinton, and the large number of beautiful gifts which came from many States, bore testimony to the love in which both bride and groom are held. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will be at home at Gretna, Va.

CHRISTMAS SERVICE AT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Interesting Programme Given By B. Y. P. U. Last Night

An impressive Christmas service, which had to be postponed from the previous Sunday night on account of inclement weather, was held in Calvary Baptist church last night, the exercises being in charge of the Baptist Young People's Union of that church. There was a large congregation and the programme proved to be a most profitable one for all. The services were in charge of the president, Mr. J. W. Hollis.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Whitlock-West Orchestra. After the singing of a hymn by the congregation, prayer was offered by Mr. J. A. McDougal and Mr. R. E. Lewis read the scripture lesson. Following a short but splendid address by the president there was a solo by Mrs. Percy Smith and a duet by Messrs. Murphy and Dosher. A solo by Miss Clyde Orma Williams, of Kennansville, was one of the enjoyable features.

Miss Mattie Oldham was prevented from giving a reading on account of a bereavement in her family and suitable resolutions of sympathy were adopted by the B. Y. P. U.

Short talks on consecration were made by Mr. E. E. Briggs, Miss Ida Murrell and Miss Ethel Holmes. A reading by Miss Frances Sullivan and a solo by Mr. Harriss were the closing features of the impressive service. The benediction was pronounced by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Sullivan.

The officers of the B. Y. P. U. are as follows: President, J. W. Hollis; vice president, R. E. Lewis; secretary and treasurer, Miss Ruth Murrell; corresponding secretary, L. E. Williams; chorister, S. F. Garrison.

Committee chairmen are as follows: Programme, J. W. Hollis; membership, R. E. Lewis; instruction, J. A. McDougal; social, E. E. Biggs; missionary Miss Lillian Woolard.

Group captains are as follows: Group No. 1, Mrs. J. A. McDougal; No. 2, L. E. Williams; No. 3, Miss Gaynell Nixon; No. 4, Milton Pittman.

The beginning of the New Year marks the third anniversary of Mr. Sullivan's pastorate of Calvary church and he has sent an attractive folder bearing "A Pastoral Message" to every member of his congregation reading as follows:

"Another year on the present pastoral relation has passed. It has been marked by a kindness and consideration to the pastor seldom surpassed by any church. Under the blessing and guidance of our Heavenly Father the church has been noted far and wide for its progress and zeal for the Master's Kingdom. What has been done should be an incentive to attain greater heights of service, from which we may be able to enlarge our vision until a lost world with all its need may be in full view. For your exceeding kindness and generous attitude permit me to express my profound gratitude, at the same time, hoping and praying and striving that I may be more worthy of the high place to which you have called me. In my daily prayer, you are borne up to the Throne of God, and the pleading is constant that there may be happiness in your homes, prosperity in your business, and growth in Christian grace. With memories of a God-blessed past and with prospect of a God-guided future, may we strive to make the year before us the greatest in soul-savinbg and soul-edifying we have ever known.

" 'The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is they shade upon thy right hand.

" 'The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night.

" 'The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; He shall preserve thy soul.

" 'The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth, and even forever more.' "

Amen."

LOCAL DOTS.

—Will Kendall, colored, is being held by the police on suspicion of having been the man who robbed Mr. E. O. Penny of a watch and some money Saturday morning. Mr. Penny was found in an unconscious condition at Seventh and Orange streets and negroes stated that they saw a negro rifle his pockets.

—James Blakely, colored, was arrested last night by Policeman W. R. Applebury on a warrant charging him with assaulting a female. Macon Shipman, colored, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was arrested by Policeman J. O. Bullard. Both negroes spent the night in the city prison and will be arraigned before the Recorder this morning.

—Washington correspondence Sunday's News and Observer: "James Sprunt, of Wilmington, today made an engagement to see Senators Simmons and Overman next Monday. He has not indicated the nature of his business but will be accompanied by Judge Henry D. Clayton, of the middle Federal district of Alabama, former chairman of the House Judiciary committee."

To Install Pastor

On next Sunday evening, Rev. A. J. Howell will be installed as Pastor of Winter Park Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, will preach the sermon; Rev. J. S. Crowley will deliver the charge to the pastor; ruling Elder W. H. Sprunt will deliver the charge to the people; and Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells will preside.

Have you joined the 1915 Savings Club at the American National Bank?
(Advertisement) tf

THEATRICAL

Words of praise from the public are always appreciated but when they are spoken by a man of education and influence they are doubly valued.

Ex-Congressman Charles R. Thomas, of the Third district, made the following comment to Manager Lovick, of Newbern, N. C., after witnessing one of the performances of the Bijou Stock Company:

"That was as fine a show as I have had the pleasure of witnessing in a long time, in fact I believe the company is as good if not better than most of the high-priced attractions I have attended in this city." That kind of praise counts.

The story of the opening play of the Bijou Stock Company tonight at the Academy of Music, "The Whirlpool" is one of absorbing interest. A rich New York banker gets caught in the Wall Street whirlpool of stock gambling and not only uses his own fortune but that of others and also the funds on deposit in his bank. A big-hearted Westerner, who has accumulated a large fortune, a part of which was on deposit with the banker, comes to New York just in time to save the banker from arrest as an embezzler and falls in love with the banker's daughter, who is already in love with a young doctor. How the big heart and generous nature of the big Westerner finally wins out makes a very pretty and interesting story.

MR. FRANK GLENDON

With Bijou Stock Company, in "The Whirlpool," Academy of Music Tomorrow

Mary Fuller's Greatest—Bijou

Again today will "Wilmington's Cozy Corner" come to the front with one of those great features that has placed it away out ahead of everything. Today they present that most popular of all screen stars, Miss Mary Fuller, in the greatest picture which she has ever produced. You've seen the double reel Mary Fuller pictures at the Bijou, and every time you've been sorry that they were not longer.

"The Heart of The Night Wind" heading today's bill is three full reels in length, and is undoubtedly the greatest work of Mary Fuller. In a gingham gown and bare feet in the first part of this intensely interesting drama, she presents a bewitching picture, and later, when society has made her its pet, she displays her versatility and consummate artistry by carrying into the action of the play the same charming simplicity of the mountain lass, but softened with the refining influences of her surroundings. It's a great offering, one worth going miles to see.

Director Edwin in selecting the locations for the production of this great feature, reveal the discriminating hand of a producer who knows how to work hand in hand with his author. Charles Ogle, as Roger Matthews, a young survayor, has evidently thoroughly familiarized himself with the duties of his role and has shown the master hand for every detail, to make this truly the greatest production ever released under this brand.

"The Sheriff's Master" is a rousing and strong western comedy by the Mutual, in which is starred that great Mutual player, Arthur Mackley, with a strong cast supporting him, and will be received with loud acclaim as the second number on today's bill.

Then a rousing Keystone comedy feature, "Cursed by His Beauty", brings up the total to five rousing reels, and is an irrestible number, to be sure.

Never mind if Christmas time is over, consoles the management of the New Grand, because every day will continue to be a holiday occasion at this handsome and most popular theatre. At the New Grand, which is the coziest spot in Wilmington, no matter what character of faces the weather is making, a big holiday show will be offered every day this week. The present week, too, is going to be of extra importance to the folks of Wilmington, as this theatre will begin presentation on Friday of the latest and most sensational Harold McGrath story, "Zudora." Commencing today, when six great films will be offered, with a great double show midweek, including "The Million Dollar Mystery," and ending in a blaze of glory Saturday, the New Grand will set before the people of Wilmington the greatest week of movies in their history. Neither labor nor expense was spared in getting the brilliant collection of film gems that will be screened at the New Grand this week. The great things will be inaugurated today, when, as just stated, six films will be offered. The Vitagraph's latest dramatic, "Everything Against Him," in which will appear the noted actor, Alfred Vosburgh, will lead the show today, while as a hot second will come Edison's gripper, "The Last of the Hargroves," and this is one of the most thrilling of all film stories, being the tale of a Kentucky feud, a theme always fascinating. Margaret O'Meares and Gertrude McCoy, two screen favorites, appear in the stellar parts. There is yet another dramatic, unfolding a beautiful love story, in Lubin's "He Waits Forever," and the bright particular stars of this swell film triumph are William E. Parsons and Velma Whitman. Following the dramatic presentation will come a bunch of rib-ticklers that are the greatest ever. "Snakeville's Reform Wave," is at Essanay's howl picture and our old friend, "Slippery Slim," will appear in it. The other two rip-snorters for laughs are "You Can't Beat Them," being one of those ever convulsing mother-in-law stories, and "The Servant Girl's Lagacy," which will offer a bevy of popular comedy stars in the cast, including J. A. Murphy and Mabel Paige.

TO OBSERVE WEEK OF PRAYER

Special Services at Grace Methodist Church Each Night This Week.

In observance of the special week of prayer, appointed by the World's Federation of Churches, Rev. J. D. Bundy, the pastor, will conduct special services at Grace Methodist church each night this week with the exception of Saturday night beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

Special services will also be conducted at Bladen Street Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. T. V. Vickers.

YES, IT'S TRUE! — A NEW BROOM sweeps clean! Try it today! Order your meats from us. Quality our first consideration; prices right. Staple line of groceries: Heintz, Campbell, VanCamp's, etc. 'Phone 1556. B. B. Bryan & Co., 507 North Fourth street. ja4-1t

SIX BIG FILMS 5 CENTS

NEW GRAND TODAY

"EVERYTHING AGAINST HIM" Stirring Dramatic, with Alfred Vosburgh.

"LAST OF THE HARGRIVES" Thriller of Kentucky Hills.

"HE WAITS FOREVER" Beautiful Lubin Love Story.

"SNAKEVILLE'S REFORM WAVE" Rousing "Slippery Slim" Comedy.

"YOU CAN'T BEST THEM" Howl of a Mother-in-Law Picture

"THE SERVANT GIRL'S LEGACY" Another Rousing Funfest.

"ZUDORA" COMES FRIDAY.

SPRING White Goods

Showing Latest Novelties

A. E. Brown

The Store That Sells WOOLTEX

MARY FULLER —IN— "The Heart Of The Hills"

Greatest of All Great "U" Releases with This Screen Darling, in THREE ROUSING REELS.

"The Sheriff's Master" Strong Western Mutual Comedy Starring Arthur Mackley.

"Cursed by His Beauty" Rousing Keystone Comedy Feature in a Full Reel.

BIJOU "Wilmington's Cozy Corner."

WEDNESDAY: Third Installment "THE MASTER KEY."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

STARTING JANUARY 4

"The Bijou Stock Company"

In the Four-Act Sensational Production "THE WHIRLPOOL,"

With a Notable Cast and Special Scenery—Advance Vaudeville Between the Acts—Change of Bill Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY PRICES:

10c — 20c — 30c

DINA'S POOL PARLOR

POOL 2½C Per Cue

No. 11 Princess St.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 1914.—Sealed proposals for construction of breakwater, including shore connection at Cape Lookout, N. C., will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 5, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. H. W. Stickle, Maj. Engrs. no21,22,23,24;ja4,5-6t

Read Star Business Locals.

We Kill the Torturing Demon

whose painful and agonizing pangs make life intolerable for the sufferer. It is but a matter of a moment to silence the imp that causes the pain in the nerve. We practice painless extraction and do it carefully. Also the cleaning and filling of teeth when we deem them worthy of saving. Our Crown and Bridge work demonstrates our professional skill. Entrust your teeth to us, and you will never have cause to complain either of the work or the charges.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. FONE 608

Dr. CULBRETH'S Dental Parlors.

A NEW YEAR'S SUGGESTION

Open a Savings Account as a New Year's Present for yourself and for every member of your family.

DEPOSITS made now and until January 2nd, 1915, inclusive, draw interest from January 1st at Four Per Cent.

OUR NEW HOLIDAY SAVINGS FUND CLUB is still open. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls in Wilmington are paving the way to success by putting their money into this fund.

Start an account now and in addition to inviting success, see if you won't be happier next Christmas than ever before.

DON'T FORGET TO JOIN TODAY

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Front and Chestnut Streets

(Old Murchison National Bank Building.)

COAL :: COAL

Egg, Stove and Chestnut, Logan Lump and Pocahontas, Run of Mine.

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A Gasoline Engine will furnish you with every convenience at a very small cost.

Heaters and Ranges, Engines, House Furnishing Goods, All Kinds of Good Tools.

IRISH POTATOES ..... peck 25c
3 DOZ. COUNTRY EGGS $1.00
3 JERSEY MILK 25c
3 BULL HEAD TOMATOES 25c
HERALD MACARONI ..... package 11c
HERALD SPAGHETTI ..... package 11c
CREAM CHEESE ..... pound 23c
HECKER'S OATMEAL 9c
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A Wilson Heater

Will Save 40% Of Your Coal Bill

What you Save on Fuel will Pay for a WILSON HEATER in One Season.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

In the Heart of the City

Try Our Special Sunday Dinners

C. E. HOOPER, Manager.

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

REVIEW OF LOCAL MARKETS

Cotton Situation Improving — Naval Stores Market Slightly Depressed—Exports Half a Million.

Slowly but steadily the price of cotton is advancing, and as from week to week the price grows a little higher, local buyers and those interested in the market direct, become more optimistic over the grave situation which has confronted the South since the outbreak of the European war. A glance over the six days of trading on the local market last week will show the tone to have been steady throughout and daily improving. Receipts were up to normal, and nearly a thousand bales larger than for the corresponding week of last year, while exports during the week amounted to nearly half a million dollars, in cotton alone.

The recent average of a cargo of cotton to foreign ports every week has been sustained and another vessel is loading which will sail within a day or two. The British steamer Hermia cleared on Wednesday with a cargo of 6,800 bales for Liverpool, her cargo being worth the handsome sum of $408,000. The steamer City of Savannah is now taking on a cargo for European delivery.

Monday of last week saw cotton on sale for seven cents a pound and quoted as steady. The price advanced Tuesday to seven and a quarter, at which price it remained until Saturday, when it advanced an eighth, and the week's closing figures being seven and three-eighths. Prices for the same week a year ago were quoted nominal, which gives the present week's trading a shade over last year in activity. Receipts at this port totaled 5,682 bales for last week as against 4,953 for the same days a year ago. As usual, Monday receipts were the largest for any one day during the week, being 3,218 bales. The price quoted Saturday for cotton is the highest offered for cotton on the local market during the present season.

Compared with other ports, both South Atlantic and Gulf, the Wilmington prices are fairly favorable, and, as usual, exceed slightly those of interior places. Total receipts for all ports for the week up to Thursday night were 314,484 bales, with exports of 144,542 bales. Total receipts for the season up to Thursday night, were 4,654,356 bales, exports 2,471,599 bales. Receipt figures for the latter part of the week at other ports were unavailable. Stock on hand in Wilmington is approximately 45,000 bales.

The holiday spirit seems to have taken advantage of the naval stores market, which has not made quite as good a showing as the cotton market. Receipts for the week were very light, and far short of those for the same week last year. Only two casks of spirits of turpentine were received, 50 barrels of rosin, 356 barrels of tar, and 13 barrels of crude turpentine as against 32 casks of spirits, 311 barrels of rosin, 259 barrels of tar, and 84 barrels of crude turpentine. The price of spirits dropped three-quarters of a cent during the week's trading, opening on Monday at 42 cents, reported nominal Tuesday, 41¼ Wednesday, nominal Thursday, and Saturday, nominal. Prices for the same days last year started at 41¼ on Monday and finished at the high mark of 43 on Saturday.

Rosin has suffered a like fate, and records a decrease both in receipts and price over last week, and the corresponding week a year ago. Quoted Monday at $3.15 for large and $3.00 for small, the price dropped on Tuesday to $3.05 for large and $2.95 for small, which prices held during the rest of the week. During the same time last year the price for rosin advanced from $3.50 to $3.55 per barrel.

Tar receipts outnumbered those for the same six days of last year, but the price slacked still farther below those quoted twelve months ago. The market opened Monday at the same figures, quoted Saturday, $2.00 per barrel and 8¼ cents per gallon, and held that price firm throughout the trading until Saturday, when it dropped to $1.80 per barrel and 8 cents per gallon, the lowest that tar has been quoted here in some time.

Crude turpentine held its own at $3.25 per barrel for soft, $3.25 per barrel for virgin and $3.25 per barrel for hard. Prices for the three grades last year were $3.00, $3.00 and $2.00.

The usual after-holiday dullness has put in its appearance in the produce and other local markets, which are a shade down in prices and practically without sales of any kind. This condition will soon be relieved as soon as the Christmas and New Year stocks are sold out and demand is renewed.

The schooner William Thomas Moore cleared on Wednesday with a cargo of 298,000 feet of pine lumber, value at $4,500, for New York. The lumber industry in Wilmington is improving from the recent depression suffered as a result of conditions not expected, and hence not prepared for.

FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDS.

(Wholesale Price Quotations of Saturday by Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

Flour—Fancy Patent, $6.25 to $6.50 (car lots).
Corn—Domestic, $1.00; Imported, 95c.
Meal—96 lb. bag, $1.95 to $2.00.
Oats—Mixed, 60c; white, 65c. bu.
Hay—No. 1, Timothy, $24.00; No. 1, Mixed, $22.00 ton.
Middlings—$32.00 per ton.
D. S. Sides—From 12¼ to 12¾.
Plates—From 11c. to 11½c.
Lard — From 7¾ to 8c., according to quality.
Coffee—From 9 to 12c.
Rice—Broken, 3¾c. to 4c.; Japan, 4¾c to 5c. Fancy Hear, 5 1-4c. to 6c.
Sugar — Granulated — Basis 5½c; lower grades, usual difference.
Molasses — Black strap, 15c; mixed, 35c; Fancy Porto Rico, 40c.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., December 28. — Spanish—Farmers' stock, market quiet, 6c. per bu.
Virginias—Farmers' stock, market firm. Fancy Jumbo, 3½c. per lb.; Fancy hand-picked, 3¼c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3c. to 3¼c. per lb.; Shelling stock, 2¼c. to 2¾c. per lb.

For information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club, Phone 110, American National Bank.—Advertisement tf

FINANCIAL MARKET REVIEW

Last Week's Stock Market Exceedingly Dull—December Cotton Shipments Exceed Last Year

New York, Jan. 3—Last week's stock market was excessively dull. Price-limits are fixed by official minimums in one direction; in the other, pressure is encountered for reduction of bank loans here and in London. Absence of forced foreign selling and steady, although re-districted investment demand, open a way to re-adjustment or possible removal of established price restrictions. Desire to await London's re-opening this week adde dto the stagnation.

Washington's protest against British treatment of merchant shipping weighed on sentiment. Satisfactory progress in export trade is shown by December figures, cotton shipments rising over those of last December. Weakness of foreign exchange confirmed the improved condition. Swelling merchandise exports, the past year's heavy gold exports pre-arrangements for interest and dividend payments abroad, and abundance of floating money supplies in London, due to government credit measures, all contributed to relaxation in various exchange markets. Even the credits secured in London by English allies seemed to be partly diverted by expenditure for supplies in this country.

Meanwhile, additional rumors of foreign loans by our bankers, form the basis of interesting conjecture.

Substantial increase in December in filled steel orders is indicated by current returns. Prices for certain finished products have hardened.

Monetary ease in the local market was unaffected by year-end needs and the clearing house institutions begin the new year with unusually large reserves.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.
Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Baltimore, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. City of Savannah (Amer.), 4,379 tons, Nelsen, D. H. Lippett.
Str. Osborn (Danish), 1,333 tons, Jorgensen, Henry Whyte.
Str. Newstead (Br.), 1,827 tons, Willett, Henry Whyte.
Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,289 tons, Holasch, Heide & Co.
Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Hinke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Alice May Davenport, 910 tons, Wiley, C. D. Mafflitt & Co. (In distress).
Schr. Thomas Windsmore, 387 tons, Higsby, at Southport; C. D. Mafflitt & Co. (In distress).

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Nominal.
ROSIN — Steady. Large, $3.05; small, $2.95.
TAR — Firm, $1.80 per barrel; per gallon, 8c.
CRUDE TURPENTINE — Firm, $3.25 per barrel for soft; $3.25 per barrel for virgin; $2.25 per barrel for hard.

Quotations same day last year — Spirits turpentine, steady, 43; rosin, firm, $3.55; tar, firm, $2.50-11; crude turpentine, $3.00; $3.00; $2.00.

Spirits Turpentine ..... (—)
Rosin ..... (—)
Tar 52
Crude Turpentine ..... (—)

Receipts same day last year, spirits turpentine, 6 casks; rosin, 31 barrels; tar, 70 barrels; crude turpentine, 53 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market — Spot, middling, steady, at 7¾c; last year, nominal.
Receipts, 456 bales; same day last year, 1,505 bales.
Total receipts since September 1st, 89,637 bales.
Total receipts to same day last year, 311,337 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wilmington, Jan. 2.

Atlantic Coast Line—202 bales cotton; 52 barrels tar.
Seaboard Air Line—148 bales cotton.
Str. Duplin—6 bales cotton.
Str. Henry Williams—100 bales cotton.
Total—456 bales cotton; 52 barrels tar.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Dec. 30.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.
POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 80@90c. per bu.
BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.
PORK—Small, 10@12 cents.
SHEEP—No sale. Lambs, $1.50 to $2.50 per head; very dull; no sale.
WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c free, 20@21c. per lb.
HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; dull.
NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 22c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. lb.; very dull.
BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.
POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15@16 2-3 cents per lb.; very dull.
EGGS—28@29c. per doz.; very dull.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Dec. 30.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market, steady; new crop, fancy hand picked, 75c.; No. 1, machine picked, 65c. per bu.

Virginia Peanuts — Weaker. New crop Jumboes, 65c.; fancy, hand picked, 60c.; No. 1, machine picked, 50c. per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

Annual Election of Officers.

The annual election of officers for the Cape Fear club, Wilmington's well known social organization, will take place in its handsome quarters, corner Second and Chestnut streets, next Saturday night.

CLEWS ANNUAL REVIEW

The Year 1914 Marked a New Era in America—Conditions, While Improving, Not of the Best.

Special to The Star:

New York, Jan. 2, 1915.—A new era began in 1914. For years the European atmosphere had been overcharged with intense political, commercial and social unrest, both international and domestic. On July 30 the storm broke with a violence and suddenness totally unexpected, save by the select few; and for the last five months it has completely dominated commercial affairs at home and abroad. The first effects of the shock have been safely passed, and the world's commerce has finally adjusted itself to a war basis with marvelous rapidity. But the worst effects of the struggle are by no means over, and for years to come the world will have to deal with the consequences of this unprecedented struggle, involving the governments of nearly 900,000,000 of population and an international trade of about $24,000,000,000.

Year of Extraordinary Difficulties.

At home it has been a year of steady recession and numerous difficulties. During the first six months business interests were harassed by the Mexican problem and hostile political activities. The anti-trust and anti-railroad campaigns were particularly virueutl previous to the elections; while the investigation mania, which had more than anything else to do with bringing on acute business depression, was pushed to extremes. The prolonged unwillingness of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant any further concessions to the railroads also contributed very materially to impair confidence. So, too, did the constant intrusion of the state into business affairs; especially the trend toward government ownership, which has rendered private enterprise particularly timid in those directions. Toward midsummer, however, a change for the better began to develop in home affairs. The Mexican problem grew less threatening. Public opinion began to show its disapproval of unnecessary political antagonism to legitimate business; and the crop outlook became exceedingly encouraging. But by far the most important factor in the restoration of confidence was the passage of the Federal Reserve Banking act. This was unquestionably the crowning event of the year in President Wilson's administration, and one on which he could easily rest content with well-doing. The new bill is probably as near being satisfactory as such a piece of legislation could be at the start.

Domestic conditions during 1914 were far from satisfactory. The setback to trade and industry is readily shown in these figures for the entire country:

Bank clearings, 1914, $156,000,000,000. 1913, $189,000,000,000.

Railroad Earnings —. *Gross, 1914, $289,300,000; 1913, $95,600,000.

Railroad earnings—*Net, 1914, $87,600,000; 1913, $95,600,000.

New security issues—1914, $1,413,600,000; 1913, $1,645,000,000.

New corporations—1914, $1,466,000,000; 1913, $3,067,000,000.

Dividends and interest—1914, $748,000,000; 1913, $817,000,000.

Stock sales, shares—1914, 45,000,000; 1913, 84,000,000.

Sales of bonds—1914, $452,000,000; 1913, $519,000,000.

**New Buildings—1914, $755,000,000; 1913, $816,000,000.

**Business failures—1914, $296,000,000; 1913, $253,000,000.

Pig iron, ons—1914, 23,500,000; 1913, 31,000,000.

* Ten months ending Oct. 31.
**Eleven months ending Nov. 30.

The Outlook Brightening.

Nothing is to be gained from dwelling unnecessarily upon depressing factors, and fortunately there are many indications of a positively encouraging nature, which it is better and wiser to contemplate. Among these are a good harvest, a new banking system, cessation of political attacks on business, a favorable rate decision, a generally sound condition of business and credit, cheap money, also a growing impression, supported by proof, that the United States being the least affected nation by the war, will lead in the recuperation which must follow. Already there are signs of a turn in the tide for the better, the real turn arriving when the foreign exchange situation cleared in October. The worst has certainly been thoroughly discounted, barring unexpected developments in war. The West continues persistently hopeful, because it has been receiving good prices for what it produces. The East is already recovering from discouragement; and the South, though severly hurt by the low prices of cotton, sees its salvation in a great diversity of the crops. The worst of the coton crisis has been passed, since money is forthcoming to carry the surplus, and our foreign trade is rapidly recovering from the disruption which followed the opening of hostilities.

If we were to balance the favorable and unfavorable conditions affecting business, we should summarize them thus:

Favorable.

Easy money
Better political outlook
Good harvests
Interstate decision
Heavy exports

Unfavorable.

War
Economic strain
Slack trade
Injured confidence
Foreign liquidation

The balance between these factors is largely in favor of improvement. There is no question but that the year closes with a tendency toward reviving confidence and increasing activity. Depression is gradually fading. Cheap money and low prices are powerful incentives to new enterprise. Our great corporations, particularly the railroads have pushed economy to the point of starvation. They must soon enter the market as purchasers, if only to replace annual wear and tear. In this they will be assisted by the rate decision which though not entirely satisfactory, shows a more considerate spirit that must exert a favorable influence upon railroad credit. Quite a number of our industries are being stimulated by foreign orders, chiefly for war material. One of the most important effects of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, will be the new opportunities it opens to us in foreign markets. Our manufacturers are already eagerly alert concerning these possibilities. In South America and Asia the fields for American enterprise are enormous. The opportunity is there, be so fully occupied with reconstruction at home that little atention will be given to export trade, except by Great Britain. During the last five months our foreign trade has been much damaged by war. Our total exports for the eleven months of 1914 were $1,867,000,000, or $383,000,000 less than a year ago, cotton being the largest single item of loss. Our imports for the same eleven months were $1,674,000,000, an increase of $66,000,000 over last year. In the first six months of the year our import traffic was largely stimulated by the new tariff. Since the war, however, imports have shown steady contraction, while exports, although still less than a year ago, show a tendency to rapid recuperation. At the end of November the excess of exports for the eleven months iwas $193,000,000 compared with $642,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of $448,000,000. The gold movement shows some striking changes, our exports for the eleven months being $222,000,000, an excess over imports amounting to $169,000,000.

The outlook for 1915 is unquestionably becoming more hopeful. It seems impossible to believe that the war will last another twelve months. Those optimistically inclined it may be ended in the spring or not later than midsummer. Let us hope their optimism will be justified. Nevertheless, the determination on both sides to fight until a thorough finish may prolong the terrific struggle longer than anticipated. For this reason a conservative policy should be followed in all business commitments until peace is more definitely in sight. The great mass of foreign loans which must be taken care of in the future will absorb a large portion of the world's savings and leave less capital for new enterprise. We are certainly facing a period of dear capital, despite cheap money. We have a great mass of maturing obligations that must be reedemed in 1915 or else extended, probably the latter. Such conditions are not favorable to a prolonged rise in securities. Many high grade investments are today selling below real value, even allowing for present conditions. This is the consequence of impaired confidence, and as the latter revive svalues, it m aybe hoped, will recover in sympathy. Some branches of business in the United States will also be directly stimulated by the war. Both investment and speculation operations should, therefore, be conducted with exceptional discrimination until the results of the war can be more accurately estimated. An early peace would decidedly help American business recovery.

The War and Its Effects.

Of the final effects of the war, it is yet too early to form any fixed opinions; although great political, social and economic changes must inevitably follow. Politically, Europe is about to undergo very important reconstruction. In all probability the map of Europe will ere long be drawn upon more natural lines, and the boundaries of the smaller nations will be made more in accord with racial sympathies. One grand result of the war will be the better adjustment of many territorial problems in the minor states, which kept Europe in a state of ferment for generations. Race prejudice and pride will be conciliated, and great advantage must come from the elimination of many causes of international disputes. Socially and politically the trend toward democracy will undoubtedly be highly stimulated after the war. Power will pass more and more from despot to people. Secret treaties will be less frequent, and war must depend more and more upon the will of the people rather than on the dictation of an autocrat. It would be folly, however, to either expect or accept too early a peace. The issues in this contest are too vital to admit of any patchwork. They must be fought to a finish, which may mean exhaustion of one side or the other. And when peace is attained, a long period of reconstruction will ensue, in which Europe may have to face prolonged diplomatic controversy and political and social unrest, until prosperity again resumes its soothing sway.

But it is the economic features of the war with which this review is chiefly concerned. It goes without saying that a struggle which keeps 20,000,000 of men under arms involves momentous consequences. The terrific loss of millions of lives, billions of property, the setbacks to morals, science, art industry, social welfare, etc., defy calculation. Responsible authorities agree that the cost of the war has been running at the rate of nearly $50,000,000 a day to the belligerents alone, and that should the war last for a year the cost would run up to about $15,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000. It is only five months since the war began, and the new loans for the principal belligerents are estimated at over $8,000,000,000. These figures of course, do not include the vast destruction of property, nor the diversion of a big population from productive enterprises. Such losses are incalculable, yet they will tremendously increase the cost of the war, the bulk of which must be paid by future generations.

The huge increases in the debts of foreign nations must profoundly affect the world's investment markets, because a large portion of the savings of the nations involved will be thus absorbed for several years to come. These savings, moreover, will inevitably be upon a diminished scale. Before the war began Great Britain had a debt of over $3,500,000,000. Germany's debt was estimated at $1,100,000,000, not including state debts, of which Prussia alone carries over $2,300,000,000. The debt of France is about $6,000,000,000. Russia's debt is placed at $4,500,000,000. The annual issue of new securities in the world's principal money markets in normal times is estimated at about $4,000,000,000, which proves that the financial problem to be faced is a stupendous one. Great Britain will probably finance the war much more readily than any other belligerent, because of her vast financial resources, her undisturbed income from foreign investments; also the fact that her foreign commerce and shipping have been, relatively speaking, but slightly deranged. Her home industry is running not far from normal. British credit has also shown extraordinary strength, as manifested in the rise of the pound sterling. Francs have also risen considerably, while marks and roubles have shown a decided decline. France is a very wealthy nation and her foreign trade has not been very seriously affected, but her valuable industries located in the populous districts within the war zone have, of course, been seriously impaired. So, too, have the industries of Belgium, many of which have been absolutely destroyed. Germany has suffered much in the practical suspension of her vast foreign commerce. Her shipping is entirely idle, and many of her industries must suffer keenly from the loss of sufficient labor. Industrially and financially, however, Germany has met the shock surprisingly well. By keeping and it should be seized with avidity. When peace comes, foreign nations will the war in foreign territory, she has thus far preserved her industries from physical destruction, and the blow to her finances has consequently been met much better than expected by her enemies. Nevertheless, the war came at a time when he finances were still feeling the strain of great industrial expansion, and her losses cannot but be intensely severe, no matter how bravely and patriotically they are met. Germany, moreover, cannot avoid suffering severely fro mthe attacks made upon her commerce and finance, while her foreign investments are much less favorably situated than the British. Germany's overseas investments are estimated at $5,000,000,000. of which $1,200,000,000 are in Russia, Turkey and Roumania, where they will be adversely affected by the war. Her investments in the United States are figured at $700,000,000, and in South America about $600,000,000. It is evident that her investments in the United States are the most desirable of any she possesses, and those on which she is most likely to realize if necessary. As to Great Britain her investments overseas are estimated at nearly $20,000,000,000, of which over 95 per cent are outside od Europe and away from the influences of this war. One-half of her investments are in her own colonies, and fully $3,000,000,000 of British capital are invested in the United States. Belgium has been practically ruined, and reconstruction will take many years. France will probably recuperate rapidly, except in the devastated districts. Austria-Hungaria should recover with comparative promptness, not being a great industrial or commercial nation. Turkey will probably disappear from Europe. Russia has vast resources and her internal trade and industry will not be seriously affected, except indirectly from possible financial stress.

The foreign commerce and net tonnage of the principal belligerents are given as follows by one of the standard authorities:

	Commerce	Tonnage
Great Britain	$7,020,000,000	13,000,000
Germany	5,150,000,000	3,150,000
France	3,076,000,000	624,000
Belgium	1,630,000,000	181,000

Germany went into this war with much less of a jolt than any other power, and will be better able to resist than was at first supposed. As far as gains and losses are concerned, England probably stands to win most, if the Allies succeed. In that event her prestige and power will be greatly enhanced. She will be free to bend her energies to satisfying the commercial instincts of the race, but which have bee nrestrained by fear of destructive rivalry and the necessity of keeping a colossal navy. The British Empire is already big enough, and its best development will tax her energies for years to come. Under a period of assured peace British commerce would flourish as never before. Next, if not first in the ranks of winners, would come the United States, which has reached a period of development that will force us, whether we desire it or not, into the circle of great powers. We are no longer self-contained, but have become interdependent with Europe, Asia, South America and Africa. Moreover, these relations are bound to become closer and closer. With our growing population and a rapidly increasing production of raw materials and manufactures we require and must have foreign markets.

If the nxt peace is to be permanent, and if armaments are to be kept down, a new means for working on the basis of "live and let live" must be invented. The ideal plan would be some United States of Europe, a parliament of parliaments, and an international court of final appeal with power to enforce its degrees. If this is not possible, then at least some agreement should be possible for reduced armaments and the combined prevention of war until arbitration has failed. History shows that individuals, were first disarmed by force, then tribes, then cities then principalities and then states. Why should not national force be controlled by internation forces?

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THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 4, 1915.

Meteorological data for 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 33 degrees; at 8 P. M., 40 degrees; maximum, 46 degrees; minimum, 31 degrees; mean, 38 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month to date, .00 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 13.2 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Unsettled Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy.

The Port Calendar, Jan. 4, 1915.

Sun rises ..... 7:18 A. M.
Sun sets ..... 5:16 P. M.
Day's length ..... 9 hrs. 58 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	11:54	12:00	6:47	7:34
Southport	9:40	9:47	3:35	4:15
Masonboro Inl	9:29	9:36	3:15	3:55

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

January 3, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	rain	50	—	.14
Asheville	cldy	44	26	.0
Atlanta	cldy	46	34	.0
Augusta	cldy	50	34	.0
Birmingh.	cldy	52	32	.0
Boston	clear	36	—	.0
Charleston	cldy	48	38	.0
Charlotte	cldy	44	30	.0
Chicago	cldy	26	—	.02
Galveston	rain	52	50	.0
Memphis	clear	50	—	.0
Mobile	cldy	54	44	.0
Montgom'y	cldy	48	36	.0
New Orl	cldy	56	46	.0
New York	clear	30	—	.0
Oklahoma	clear	52	—	.0
Palestine	cldy	58	46	.0
Pittsburg	cldy	26	—	.0
Raleigh	cldy	42	28	.0
Savannah	cldy	50	40	.0
Shreveport	cldy	54	—	.0
St. Louis	cldy	43	—	.0
Washing'n	pt cldy	32	—	.0

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a8:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a2:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
3:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WESTBOUND

Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:26 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:56 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 22, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:35 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‡ 5:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‡ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 7:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 3:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. ‡ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

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RICHMOND, VA. $10.15
On Sale December 16th to 25th, inclusive, and January 1st, limited returning Midnight January 6th, 1915.

NORFOLK, VA. $9.95
On Sale December 16th to 25th, inclusive, and January 1st, limited returning Midnight January 6th, 1915.

WASHINGTON, D. C. $15.75
On Sale December 16th to 25th, inclusive, and January 1st, limited returning Midnight January 6th, 1915.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA $25.10
On sale December 26, 27, 28, 1914; limited returning January 5th, 1915.

HAVANA, CUBA $47.05
Via Tampa and Key West, or via F. E. C. Ry. and Key West. Meals and berth on steamer included. On sale January 7th, limited returning January 25th, 1915.

MIAMI, FLA. $26.95
On sale January 9th to 15th, 1915, inclusive, limited returning January 20th, 1915.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

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Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv.Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv.Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv.Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv.Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar.Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20p.m.
Ar.Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar.Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar.St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

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WOULD ORGANIZE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO END THE WAR

Former Assistant Attorney General Says Concerted Expression of 220,000,000 Neutrals Might End Conflict—Santa Claus Brought His Strangest Pack to New York Hospital—Gotham Gossip.

New York, Jan. 2.—A peaceful army of 220,000,000 soldiers of both sexes recruited from neutral countries as the best method of stopping the war was the startling suggestion put forward at a noted banquet here. The guests waited until nearly midnight to hear all of the demonstrative speech of Mr. Beck, formerly assistant Attorney General of the United States, who was introduced as the greatest authority on the cause of the war. The climax came near the end of Mr. Beck's address when he proposed that the United States, as the greatest of neutral nations interested in the European struggles, should call an immediate conference of all neutral nations with a view to at least limiting the scope of the war if not end it altogether.

Mr. Beck said in part, "In my judgment the United States could and should ask for an immediate conference of the neutral nations of the world in order to see if anything can be done, if not to end a disastrous war, at least to modify and soften its horrors and reform its methods. Have you realized how many, how large, the population of these neutral states is? And I am eliminating now the semi-barbaric nations that could give us little actual moral cooperation, but I refer to nations like Italy, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, the United States, Argentine, Brazil and so forth, and I find that in those countries there are 220,000,000 people. So that if these 220,000,000 of people speaking through these neutral nations under the primacy of the United States could meet at once to discuss what might be done—not necessarily with any immediate action, not necessarily to interfere by any display of force, but simply to express their collective judgment either upon the causes of the war or, at all events, upon the methods of the war—I take it, and I believe it to be true, that the nations that are now struggling at each other's throats would not dare to ignore the voice of so many nations thus formally expressed."

Santa Claus was an early arrival in New York Christmas day. He made his first stop at the city hospital on Blackwell's Island. There, amid Christmas bells, holly and happy faces the genial old fellow dispensed presents to 900 patients of the institution, beginning with the older folk and working down to the children. And they were not any hit-or-miss presents that he delivered, as is often the case. Instead, by some wonderful arrangements of the powers that be, the wants of every person had been ascertained beforehand and Santa was able to place in the hands of each the gift he or she most craved. Among the many gifts distributed the most remarkable was a bottle of table sauce that some patient, weary of gruel, had demanded as his share of the joys of the season. Then roasted turkeys occupied a prominent position in Santa's pack, showing that ten persons, for once in their lives, were going to have enough turkey, even at the risk of spending more time in the hospital. A copy of the Talmud, another of Koran, and a volume of Longfellow's poems were there, too. One woman got a pair of specially made shoes, and still another a pair of glasses made upon prescription. It has seemed the most natural thing in the world to ask for the thing one wanted most, and there was no one to remark upon the strangeness of some requests. Sweaters were among the favorite gifts. Suits of clothes, underwear and many pairs of shoes completed the list of the older patients. But the children did not ask for clothes. One had only to visit the children's ward to see what their hearts craved. There were all sorts of toys from tin drums to fire engines and dolls. Some of the youngsters who are to be discharged from the hospital shortly received roller skates.

Great activity has been shown in New York during the past few days by the designers of shirtwaists who insist that Gotham is to be the Paris of the United States in the women's shirtwaists line at least. According to reports Chicago seeks to become the center of American fashions, hence the activity of the New York designers. It appears that at a meeting held recently in Chicago an edict was issued that the shirtwaist must go and the one-piece gown with stock collar, must come in. Immediately the cry of "Shirtwaists forever" went up in Gotham. One of the leading designers in discussing the situation said, "Shirtwaists will never entirely pass away regardless of what Chicago says. They know as much about fashions as Hoboken does. If Chicago decrees that the shirtwaist must pass, you may put down that this will be the most popular year." Another designer of national repute said "Styles may come and styles may go but the shirtwaist will go on forever. I think Chicago is rather hasty in her judgment. No other garment can ever take the place of the shirtwaist either for comfort or beauty. Of course adaptions will always be made. The general style may alter, but the shirtwaist itself will remain." With the entire designing fraternity of New York lined up in her defense it is not unlikely that Queen Shirtwaist will reign for many years to come.

The largest seizure of refined smoking opium ever smuggled into New York was made several days ago when the custom officials swept down upon the storeroom of a large trans-Atlantic liner upon its arrival from England, and upon the apartment of a Japanese, who claims he is a journalist. In all over $8,500 worth of opium was seized. For some time the inspectors have suspected that someone on board this particular liner was muggling opium from England but until this trip they were not sure of their man. In the storeroom of the vessel they found 200 cans of opium valued at $50 each and at the same time they arrested the storekeeper. After grilling their prisoner for some time they succeeded in obtaining a confession from him and the information that he intended to dispose of the drug to a Japanese who resided on the upper west side of the city. Inspectors were dispatched to the address given where they found a properous Japanese in a comfortably furnished apartment. A few minutes' search brought to light seventy cans of refined opium worth over $3,500. Both prisoners were brought before the Federal commission who placed them under $15,000 bail each, the largest ever fixed for the offense charged. Government officials suspect several Japanese students attending college in the city of being implicated in the trafficing of opium smuggled from England, and several more arrests are expected shortly.

A systematic collection of food, clothing and money for needy pupils in the public schools, under the supervision of principals and teachers has been inaugurated in New York. It is planned that has method has been aiding needy school children will continue throughout the winter months. In the various schools, children will carry their contributions from time to time, to one of the classrooms. Each evening the day's collection will be sent to a central station. The committee in charge has called attention to the fact that suffering among pupils in the public schools is much greater this year than in other years. The results of the plan up to date give every indication that it will be a success. Several teachers' societies made initial contributions totaling $670. The total collection of one class included three sweaters, two coats, twelve pounds of potatoes, four cans of soup, two cans of sardines, twelve packages of biscuits and three suits of clothes. All perishable articles will be districuted as quickly as possible while non-perishable articles not immediately needed will be stored. Three lofts have been securd for this purpos. The greatest difficulty to be encountered so far is that many pupils who actually are in need, write on the slips which are passed among them by the teachers that they need nothing.

LONGACRE.

GRAND RULING TO MEET IN KINSTON IN APRIL

Fraternal Mystic Circle of North Carolina Will Gather.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 2.—The grand ruling of the Fraternal Mystic Circle of North Carolina will meet here in April, Thomas S. Grady, supreme deputy, stated today. A number of representative men from all over the State will be here, and the local ruing is making elaborate preparations for their entertainment. The officers who will conduct the State meeting are Grand Ruler S. Mendelssohn, of Wilmington; Grand Recorder E. L. Keesler, of Charlotte; Grand Treasurer Heller of Raleigh, and Past Grand Ruler C. B. Woodley, of Kinston. House Ruling No. 274, the local ruling, was established 23 years ago with Dr. Woodley as one of the charter members. It now has 151 members. Durin gits life the ruling has paid out an enormous sum in death benefits, including $12,000 during the past year. The F. M. C. is now making an active campaign in this section for the establishment of new rulings and building up the membership of the older ones. The Pink Hill and other neighboring lodges will assist the local members in entertaining the grand ruling.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR SOUTHEASTERN N. CAROLINA.

Places and Dates for Meetings in January and February.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 2.—Capt. T. B. Parker, director of farmers' institutes, has arranged the dates for three series of institutes for farmers and their wives, to be conducted during January and February by three parties, one in the southeastern section of the State; one in the central, and one in the northeastern part. The itinerary for the southeastern party, composed of Mr. J. P. Kerr, of Alamance county, conductor; Mr. W. N. Hutt, State Horticulturist; Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Progressive Farmer staff, and Miss Jane E. Ward, of Wake county, is as follows:

January 14, Lillington; 15, Turlington, S. H.; 16, Pleasant Hill; 18, Lumber Bridge; 19, Philadelphus; 20 Stedman; 21, Piney Green; 22, Roseboro; 23, Garland; 25, White Oak; 26, Atkinson; 27, North East S. H.; 28, Wrightsboro; 29, Bolivia; 30, Southport.

February 1, Mt. Pisgah; 2, Exum; 3, Old Dock; 4, Bolton; 5, Halisboro; 6, Fair Bluff; 8, Mt. Tabor; 9, Chadbourn; 10, Fairmont; 11, Pembroke; 12, Clarkton; 13, St. Paul; 15, King Hiram.

FIRE CHIEF'S PROPERTY IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Flames at Goldsboro Do Slight Damage—oil Mill Blaze Put Out

(Special Star Telegram)

Goldsboro N. C., Jan. 3—Fire this afternoon which for a while threatened great destruction to nearby property destroyed the stables and smokehouse with their contents, of Max Cohn, chief of the Goldsboro fire department. Several hundred dollars damage resulted totally covered by insurance.

Fire last night originating in the office of the Goldsboro Oil mill midnight for a while was threatening but firemen responded promptly before great damage was done, all valuable papers of the company were locked in a safe.

ONLY EIGHT DAYS A BRIDE.

Mrs. Mollie Taylor Arps, Married December 23, Died January 1.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 2.—Married December 23, 1914, and died January 1—only eight days a bride, is the sad record in the life story of Mrs. Mollie Taylor Arps. Mrs. Arps was Miss Mollie Taylor one week ago last Wednesday and was ill only a few days when the end came Friday. The funeral service was held Saturday afternoon, Elder George Boswell officiating. The families were prominent in Old Fields township.

Information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club cheerfully given by an officer of this bank. American National Bank.—Advertisement tf

For information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club, 'Phone 110. American National Bank. tf
(Advertisement.)

REPUBLICANS TO HOLD MEETING AT RALEIGH

To Formulate Plans for Fight in Legislature.

Prominent Leaders of Party and Members of Both Houses to Dine Together—Woman's Club Erecting New Building.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 4.—Prominent Republicans here and throughout the State have received the past few days invitations from Chairman Frank Linney and Secretary Gilliam Grissom, of the North Carolina Republican executive committee, to attend the special meeting that will be held here January 12, with the Republican members of the Legislature, a feature of the affair, it is said, to be a big supper. The discussion of party affairs in the State and getting together on a party policy for the guidance of the Republican members of the Legislature are the special purposes of the conference.

The Republicans have seven members of the Senate and 22 members of the House and according to those leaders of the party here who are personally acquainted with the members of the party here who are personally acquainted with the members of the party to have seats in this Legislature there are numbers of them who are men of affairs and capable of grappling with affairs of State. They mention especially H. S. Williams, Cabarrus, who has served several terms and is a lawyer of standing at Concord; C. M. Faircloth Sampson county, lawyer who has served in the Legislature and has recognized ability; C. H. Leonard, Davidson, who was formerly assistant postmaster in Raleigh, served as postoffice inspector and is now a successful busines man of Lexington; F. M. McKoy, Harnett, for four years postmaster at Duke and a prominent business man; Thomas J. Hendrix, Davie, a man of several sessions' experience in the Legislature, and J. Y. Killian, Hickory, well known business man who has served in the Legislature before. These and others in the House. Then there are R. L. Haymore, Mount Airy, who has served repeatedly in both ends of the capitol and was a member of the commission on constitutional amendments, and others in the Senate, including Ezra Parker, young lawyer, and W. H. Fisher from the Fourteenth district; Linville Bumgarer, Wilkesboro, who has had several terms as legislator and others who the Republican leaders here insist will be heard from this session in spite of the fact they are a very small majority and can not give the Democrats serious trouble except in the matter of playin gfor position and striving for political advantage in State and legislative policies. Their pipes will be laid, it is said at the conference January 12. However, the Democrats are losing no sleep and are not the least bit concerned over the possible outcome of the conference or whatever policies and plans may be formulated.

Erecting New Home.

The Raleigh Woman's club, Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll, president, is preparing to erect a splendid new club building that will have the club rooms and auditorium on the first floor and living apartments to let on the second and third floors. The old building that they have used for several years in connection with the leasing of a portion of it to the State Department of Insurance, is being torn down. In fact the demolition of the old building was completed this afternoon. The contract for the new building has not yet been let out but the ladies are determined to carry through their plans for the new club house during the present year. Mrs. T. Palmer Jerman is the vice president of the club and the other principal officers are Mrs. W. W. Vass, second vice president; Mrs. W. T. Bost, recording secretary; Mrs. James O. Litchford, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Albert P. Bauman, treasurer, and Mrs. W. A. Hoke, auditor. The club is taking up its work for the new year with enlarged and progressive plans, the first business meeting of the new year to be held next Thursday and meeting of the art department scheduled for January 14, health department for January 21 and education, January 28. The special feature of the art meeting will be a lecture on the practical and historical side of pottery making, by Prof. Geo. J. Cox, of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The club has more than 300 members.

In summing up North Carolina health conditions and statistics the State Board of Health declares that the gist of the whole matter is that North Carolina's total death rate is about 17 per cent. higher than the average in the United States; the death rate in this State from preventable diseases is a great deal higher, than the average, but are slowly decreasing and that North Carolina's old age or non-preventable death rates are lower than the average, due to some extent to the fact that the deaths from preventable diseases are excessive. It is declared that the redeeming feature of the situation is that preventable diseases are steadily yielding to health work with the prospect that North Carolinians will live out their allotted three-score years and ten ere long instead of having excessive untimely deaths as at present.

LEG BROKEN WHILE WORKING HIS JOB

Wilson Lady Gets Message That Her Husband Injured—Employe of A. C. L.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 3.—Mrs. F. J. Saunders received a telegram Saturday from the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway telling of an accident to Mr. Saunders resulting in a broken leg. The accident occurred at Tiffin Ga., and Mr. Saunders was taken immediately to the hospital at Waycross Ga. Mr. Saunders is inspector of bridges on the Atlantic Coast Line and has been in the service of that company for 32 years and this is the first time he has been injured in any manner. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Saunders had a conversation with the hospital surgeons over the long distance telephone and they assured her of the fact that Mr. Saunders was not seriously injured. His leg was broken two inches above the knee. Mrs. Saunders left for Way Cross Sunday.

In all of the Wilson churches Sunday morning services looking toward the beginning of another year were held. Concerted efforts being made for better attendance. At the Baptist church Sunday night Rev. Dr. Hight C. Moore, editor of the Biblical Recorder of Raleigh delivered the sermon.

WAYNE MINISTERS TO MEET.

To Gather in Goldsboro to Consider Public Questions—Death.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 2.—On Tuesday, January 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., a conference of all the ministers of the county will be held in the study of St. Paul's Methodist church, in this city. Matters pertaining to proposed temperance legislation to be brought before the General Assembly of North Carolina at its approaching session will be discussed at this ministers' meeting.

Mrs. Dorcas Gay, who was seriously burned last Saturday night, died at her home in this city Wednesday, after intense suffering, and the remains were taken to Fremont Thursday and interred in the family plot in that town.

Information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club cheerfully given by an officer of this bank. American National Bank.—Advertisement. tf

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

SALESMAN — 34, A-1 REFERENCES, who can show good selling record for past 14 years. Would like to connect with some general merchandise business. Wm. H. Becker, Boardman, N. C. ja4-4t*

ATTENTION — REGULAR CONVENTION of Stonewall Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., this Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the first rank. All members are urgently requested to be present. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. Fraternally, W. C. Smith, K. of R. and S. ja4-1t

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR NORTH Carolina territory. Salary and expenses, upon proof of ability to get results. Apply to Manager Maxwell, at Fayetteville, LaFayette Hotel, Jan. 5th, 9 A. M., and same time, Hotel Yarborough, Raleigh, Jan. 6th; Melbourne, Durham, Jan. 7th; Kennon, Goldsboro, Jan. 8th; New Briggs, Wilson, N. C., Jan. 9th, inst. ja4-1t

FOR RENT — ONE FURNISHED ROOM next to bath. Electric lights, hot and cold water and use of 'phone. 'Phone 1816-J, or call at 310 Walnut street. ja4-1t*

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT— Advertise! Multigraph facsimile letters, just like typewriting. Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja 2-mo-we-sa-tf

WE JUST DID HAVE A HOLIDAY! we were rushed to death. Multigraph typewritten letters will keep you just as busy. Harriss Typewriting and Advertising Co. ja1-m,w,f,su-tf

FOR RENT — AT SEA GATE, SEVEN-room cottage, water, sewerage, electric lights. Barn, stables, chicken yards; orchard and large garden. Water front. A. W. Pate Co. pa3-3t

FOR SALE — ONE TIFFANY PIANO. Cost $250. Good as new. $60 cash. 112 South Eighth street. ja3-2t*

AN APARTMENT IN THE SPLENDID Carolina Apartment House, on Market and Fifth streets. Reasonable rent, which includes heat, artesian water, double elevator service, etc. For full information, see J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. ja3-2t

TWO ROOMS, WITH BATH ROOM, fitted with gas for light housekeeping; electric lights. In Princess building, on Princess, between Front and Second. All for $8 per month. Apply to J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. ja3-2t

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT — REM-ington, Monarch, Smith-Premier, visible models, $3 per month. Machines in first class condition, delivered anywhere. Will apply part of rental paid on purchase price. Write for catalog. B. W. Thacker, Mgr. Remington Typewriter Co., Wilmington, N. C. ja3-5t

WANTED — FURNISHED APART-ment, three or four rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, in good neighborhood. State price, location, etc. Address "M. E. B.," care Star. ja3-2t*

THE RURAL BUILDING AND LOAN Association will open new series on Saturday, February 6th, 1915. Subscribe for stock now. R. C. DeRosset, President; James Owen Reilly, Secretary. ja3-2t

A GOOD RESOLUTION TO MAKE IS to take out shares in the 28th series of the Rural Building and Loan Association. You have a month to prepare for it. Do it. You will be better off at the end of the year. For information, see James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. ja3-2t

FOR SALE — SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, located on South Eleventh street, renting for $9.00 per month. Price, $800.00; $200.00 cash; rent will pay balance. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. ja3-2t

FOR SALE — SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, good condition, located at Sixth and Dawson; lot 33x100 feet; water and sewerage. Price $1,000.00; $100.00 cash, balance like rent. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. ja3-2t

SHELLED NUTS — WALNUTS, PE-cans and almonds. Raisins, citron and currants. Dried prunes, apricots and peaches. Orange peel and lemon peel. C. R. Pape, Corner Seventh and Chestnut; 'Phone 1033. ja1-7t

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FOR RENT—SUNSET PARK, NEW 10-room house. Block from car line. Every city convenience. Steam heat will be installed if desired. Apply Fidelity, 14 Princess street; phone 312. de 16-tf

IF YOU WISH TO EAT ALL THE year, buy some peas and hog jowl, or anything else in the grocery line. N. Humphrey. 'Phone 300, Fourth and Walnut streets. de20-tf

NEW SERIES BUILDING AND LOAN stock. Opens 1st Saturday in January. Stock issue limited. Subscribe now. Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, headquarters, Bunting's Drug Store. de22-14t

LOTS AT EAST WILMINGTON, N. C.— I have a number of lots well located at East Wilmington, for $125.00 each, on time, most any terms you want. See me early and get your choice before they are picked over. They are in both white and colored sections. T. A. Watson, Jr., Real Estate Broker, Room No. 3, Pythian Bldg., No. 208 Princess Street. ja3-8t

WANT TO SELL REAL ESTATE — IF you have any Real Estate to sell at a bargain, see me. I have several cash customers for bargains. T. A. Watson, Jr., Real Estate Broker, Room No. 3, Pythian Bldg., No. 208 Princess street. ja3-8t

CAPE FEAR BUILDING AND LOAN'S 4th series is still open for subscription. We are sure that a good many of our friends are still able to save something, in spite of the hard times, and feel that they can save as well in the Cape Fear B. and L. Association as any place. Cape Fear Building and Loan Association; C. W. Polvogt, President; T. A. Watson, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; I. W. Cooper, Vice-President. ja3-8t

FOR SALE — CORNER STORE AND dwelling located in heart of Brooklyn, all improvements, one block from new school. No better stand in city for general merchandise, drugs, hardware, dry goods, groceries and meats. Price very reasonable. Can arrange terms to suit purchaser. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. ja3-2t

NOTARY PUBLIC! ACCURACY GUAR-anteed. Meares Harriss. de31-tf

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT— In the heart of the business section, a modern store room will be leased to desirable tenant. This store makes the handsomest appearance in the city, and has appointments which would be ideal for jeweler, tailor, fine confectionery or handsome soda water establishment. All communications confidential. Address "Confidential," care Star. de25-tf

IT TAKES PENNIES TO MAKE DIMES and dimes to make dollars. Put your pennies in the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, and you will have dollars to draw out when you need funds; 25c. per share per week. Par value, $100. Subscribe now. Don't wait another day. de23-14t

HAVE YOU ANY MONEY "SCOTCHED" for a rainy day? Best way to make money is to save a little each week. It pays you about 8 per cent. and the money is always available. Subscribe now. Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association. President, J. Hicks Bunting; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Brown. se23-14t

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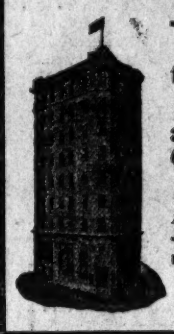

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